Christian

Reflector.

REV. H. A. GRAVES, EDITOR.) WM. S. DAMRELL, PUBLISHER.

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TERMS,

Ministers who will procure five subscribers, shall heir own paper gratis, so long as they shall send us a 10 in advance for the same.

The Christian Reflector.

Evening Prayer.

BY THOMAS L. HARRIS.
The sweet, at dowy eve, when day's last glory, Stim floating apward, masses from the aky.

To bow in prayer with hearts devout and lowly,
And lift each thought, and hope, and wish on high.

And lift each smoothin mercy given,
The like a rainbow arch in mercy given,
from earth's midnight sod,

Then earth's illusions vanish into distance, While shadows shroud from sight the vate of time, And rising to a more sublime existence, The spirit dwells within the Eden clime.

Vesper orisons each glad streamlet singeth, As through the meadows low it winds its wa And each green dell and mossy dingle ringeth, With tuneful cadences unheard by day. With thrilling anthem notes God's vast creation Stars, planets, suns, as through the sky Chant the sphere-music, paying adoration To him, great nature's ever living soul. ets, suns, as through the sky they roll

Yet though for aye their lofty chorus soundeth

The faintest prayer-note of the heart of man. Angels and seraphs join in trembling breathings-

And sing of "Calvary," with melodious hymnings, While to the glory-veiled throne it floats. And the "Deliverer," on that "throne of glory," Listens, well pleased to hear its voice the while, Hears of redeeming grace the wondrous story,

Love boundless, quenchless, beaming in his smile

And ere those plaintive strains, in mournful sweetness Have ceased to echo through the baimy air, The angels watch, while with triumphant gladness, He hastes to answer, for "he loveth prayer."

His mercy even as the dew descendeth,

The Church and Ministry.

4 By reason of whom the way of truth shall be evi THE CHURCH, its organic polity, its laws, its ordinances, its ministry, and its moral for this frank declaration. Those churches character, is now assailed with a vehemence and with a degree of success, which ought ding the prerogatives of Jesus Christ," who contributed, such glorious results are procharacter, is now assailed with a vehemence not to be viewed with indifference by any of refuse to commune with slave-holders. But duced, what might not be anticipated to cheer its friends. By success, I mean the shaking what was the occasion of that document? On the hearts of Christians in the progress of of the confidence of many of the well-disposed, and the weakening of that respect the says, "When therefore a large body of would give what they could? The gospel which it has been wont to compel from the bad-a depreciation of its moral character and influence in the world. This being the fact, does it not become its friends to inquire after the cause, or causes, with a readiness to admit them whenever found?

has ever resulted from causes in the church we may act intelligently, and satisfactorily, quished, and from our own land would be itself? It is no objection to this truth, that the whether you do or do not consider our hatred to the church is ever a point of agree- lowship us as Christians. It was in view of ment between "Herod" and "Pilate." It is these inquiries, that I approved and signed no objection to it, that an assault upon the that document." Again he says, "Now, so church will harmonize in its channel, the far as I know anything on the subject, to jarring energies of the most opposite factions explain our position towards one another was of the enemies of God. With the irreligious the exclusive object of the two meetings the tendency to this is constant, but their op-portunity is only found in the church's de-timore." Now what explanation of the posifection. Neither Baalam nor Balak could curse tion of the President and others of the signers Israel, until Israel stumbled. The grace of who were not to be re-elected, unless they God that bringeth salvation hath appeared would give satisfaction in the matter, the unto all men, teaching us that denying un- following from the document will show. godliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, &c.; that is, it has appeared unto all men how the grace of God which we profess, teaches us. Now when anything is seen to be tolerated in the church which corresponds not with that teaching, the discrepancy is at once seen, and the church is subjected to reproach. And most of all will such discrepancy be observed in the ministry. Whatever other causes may exist for the present state of things, it must be confessed, that they invade the prerogative of fees who have all that they invade the prerogative of fees the churches of godliness and worldly lusts, we should live socauses do exist in the ministry sufficient, if there were none else to account for it, and to give the enemies of God the opportunity Do they in this tell them the position they which they desire. Such an opportunity he

silence in relation to these soul-destroying sins of the land, or their apology for them, or even their occasional condemnation of them, with some striking exception, or in connection who oppose them, will appear in sad contrast with the disinterested character of their calling, and with the solemnity of their respon-Whatever self-complacency such may indulge in view of their own suppos dence, to others the fear of the Lord will not be seen in their course. Their selfishness will rather appear. By reason of such, "the way of truth will be evil spoken of." True the motive of some may be misjudged, but the world will seldom do injustice on this point. We do not apologize for the disingenuous, the church and the ministry are now assailed. to be expected of them. But it is to be lamented that the conduct of any in the ministry should furnish them with the doubled-barbed arrows, with which they are now piercing the church. A double evil is in it. The quiver of the enemy is filled, and the shield of the

thus almost necessarily involving the missionof slavery. But while I do not think him capelled to think him insensible to the position and confirms the document signed at Baltiabolitionists who refuse to commune with to God a revolted and ruined world. anti-slavery brethren declared non-fellowship brethren at the South wished to know wheth-er they were unchristianized or disfellow-Is it not a truth which should be deeply the cause of Christ among the heathen." impressed upon the hearts of all the pious, Again he says, quoting the words of the South, that the success of all opposition to the church has ever resulted from causes in the church we may act intelligently, and satisfactorily, -that churches as churches of Christ, and can fel-

s occupy in relation to slave-holders? Not at been afforded them by the manner in which all, save by implication. They tell them, as many ministers have treated the sins of intemperance and slavery. On the former subthey regard the doings of the abouttonists. It is serviced they regard the doings of the abouttonists. It is serviced they regard the doings of the abouttonists. It is serviced they lost sight of the "exclusive object of the about of they lost sight of the "exclusive object of the about of they lost sight of the "exclusive object of the about of they lost sight of the "exclusive object of the about of they represent they regard the doings of the abouttonists. It is serviced to robbery and murder for all they lost sight of the "exclusive object of the about on their own responsibility the same work of plunders."

It is they represent the representation of the provision of our constitution its serviced its servic selves from the reproach of favoring the sin, that this was a declaration of their continued and at the same time to say so little, as to fellowship with slave-holders, it must, and detriment to themselves or families. In this avoid the hostility of the consumers and indeed ought to be admitted, as indeed it was way also a token of Christian affection may those interested in the traffic. The same by implication, to declare all those churches studied policy has been equally obvious in guilty of "invading the prerogatives of Jesus" be bestowed upon a friend, and preserved upon the records and reports of the Society as infested the ocean. relation to the sin of slavery. The cause of Christ," who refused communion to slave- long as it endures. Its fruit may, possibly, be temperance has struggled its way into the holders, is tantamount to a declaration that seen eternally in heaven. ascendant, and nearly all are now bold against they themselves fellowship slave-holders, and ascendant, and nearly all are now bold against they themselves fellowship slave-holders, and the crippled giant of intemperance. Against that those who are guilty of that sin are entitled to a place in the church. If this is not that shall be, at least, equal to one cent a week lifts up his foot. But not quite so with slavery.

That each church solemnly resolve to support our treasury, annually, with a sum titled to a place in the church. If this is not that shall be, at least, equal to one cent a week seriousle for each member. What church can exclude the soldier's duties (!) from Succarrow's Catechism, a sort of Military Manual, a support our treasury, annually, with a sum titled to a place in the church. If this is not that shall be, at least, equal to one cent a week one seriousle for each member. What church can exclude the control of the contr that sale hour even the timid "ass" now littled to a place in the content. In this saylifts up his foot. But not quite so with slavery. denying that slave-holding is a sin, it is sayfor each member. What church can seriously bayonet. The ball will loose its way; It is not yet shorn of its terrors, and the ing that it is one of so trifling magnitude as contemplate the objects of its organization, policy above named is still obviously the to be tolerated in the church. Take it which governing principle of many in relation to it. Of the turpitude of both these sins, none doubt. Their formidable are sins, none a position in favor of slavery as can well be doubt. Their formidable are sins, none a position in favor of slavery as can well be doubt. Their formidable aspect is rather a taken. The President may then well say he did not pledge himself to neutrality. The did not pledge himself to neutrality. The "official" neutrality of the Board, is but a men will judge. A proper appreciation of the corresponding of their calling consistence of the consistence of their calling consistence of the consistenc

of undoubted piety-of enlarged liberality, and cess. of untiring zeal, as preachers of Christ's holy gospel." It seems in his view to be no blemish to a Christian reputation to make merchandize of the disciples of Christ. It begets prayed for, and one-half the contrib no doubt of piety to rob the poor of their wa-ges, ay, of all the rights of humanity, no cause.

For the Christian Reflector. Missions in the United States.

eyes that are very blind.

NUMBER 6.

WHAT MAY BE DONE. son shall do his duty. But if this should seem Christian, when relinquishing his control of cal, but let me tell you, Mr. Editor, how that too much, at least half that sum might be worldly wealth, and just ready to depart and letter struck some of its readers. In the first produced. There are 600,000 communicants to give account of his stewardship. place, it seemed a plan for the toleration of do it, at but one cent a week each. One-half Finally. That every person who loves our lavery in the churches. This is the more to the number may be unable or unwilling to Lord Jesus Christ, and waits for his coming, be regretted, on account of the venerable contribute any thing, but the remaining half should strive to promote this cause. Minis haracter and the official station of the writer; are abundantly able to supply their deficiency; ters, deacons and people, old and young, male thus almost necessarily involving the mission-ary organization and the denomination in the reproach of studiously affording a shelter and million of dollars a year. If they would their prayers, their gifts; worthy of their an apology for a sin which is so gross and moderate their spirit of accumulation and in- untiring efforts. It is to elevate the moral palpable as to be an object of detestation and dulgence in superfluities; if they would con-character of the people; to evangelize the abhorrence to the civilized world. True, the tribute for Christ's cause only the amount of land in its length and breadth; and to prewriter disclaims having said one word in favor their unnecessary expenditures; in a word, if serve it from the iron-handed grasp of spiritu they would live not unto themselves, but unto al despotism; to aid it forward pable of uttering a known untruth, I am com- Him who died for them, and rose again, it ous career of civil and religious liberty it has would be done, and it would be done with so nobly commenced, and to secure throughhe occupies, and the import and bearing of ease. It would require no real sacrifice—no out all ages a theatre for the unrestrained exwhat he has written. He not only approves effort. Nothing need be asked of the indigent, hibition of truth, till Christ shall come in his more, but has given such an explanation of might be asked to give only as God had pros- co-operate with us in this glorious work, and the "document," and of the object or design pered them. If their hearts were right before prove himself thus on the Lord's side? of it, as fully to confirm a review of it which God it would be a source of happiness, a sort appeared some time since, in which it was of Christian pastime, to give it and listen to said that "it was intended to condemn those the intelligence of its effects in winning back

With a sum equal to but one cent a week declaration on my part, that I considered it extremely undesirable that the relations societies would be furnished with at least onebetween the churches of the North and the third more than they all now receive. The South should be disturbed, and from a amount would enable them to carry forward thorough conviction that it is neither right the great designs committed into their hands nor beneficial, to institute tests of fellowship at home and abroad with greater energy and which neither Christ nor his apostles have efficiency, and should our numerical increase instituted." Of what was meant in that doc- continue only in the same ratio it has done this point the President is equally explicit. truth and righteousness among men, if all not, I think, to pass without more notice would have free course and be glorified. At with slave-holding Christians at the South, the home it would abound, and, attended as heretome the power of God and the wisdom of shiped by the brethren, with whom they had God unto salvation to hundreds of thousands been long and happily united, in promoting the absurd errors and gross spiritual igno same way to bless all lands.

To aid in accomplishing this great work, we of their own country !

propose the following

means for its accomplishment should be se- sion, their livelihood, their dut lected and systematically employed. Neglect GLORY !

gospel throughout our own country, and conlarly, as God may prosper them.

ceed, and upon which, in this respect, we all I think it high time for the Christian principle to every man's conscience in the war-system to such results as th

sacredness of their calling compels them so with some sixty of its members, must still be to judge. The very nature of their commission forbids the same apology for them which lowship of the churches. The eulogies also,

A RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER, | will be extended to the mere politician. Their | passed by the President on the slave-holders the privilege of designating it for the support of the South, indicates most unfavorably. He of some missionary, who will be required to calls them "men of unblemished reputation- report to them, statedly, his labors and suc-

impeachment of liberality to live and luxuri- Those interesting meetings were designed ate upon the unrequited toils of the slave, originally for the churches to pray for the and no disqualification for preaching the spread of the gospel THEOCEHOUT THE WORLD. "holy gospel of Christ," that they do that Our country is a large and important part of under color of human law, which if done the world. The Pope of Rome regards it as without, would consign them to a fefon's fate. next in importance to his own hereditary Is it then a wonder, let me seriously ask, that dominions; and there are those who consider the "way of truth is evil spoken of;" that the it of more importance than any other. There-enemies of God feel that they have an opportunity; or that the moral influence of the spiritual condition, especially its new or fronchurch is impaired? May the Lord open tier sections, and they should pray specially eyes that are very blind. accompany our prayers: therefore the Home Mission Society should receive its share of those contrib practise upon this principle.

4th. That those persons who make wills should remember the American Baptist Home Mission Society.† It is adopting the Society Baptist Foreign Missionary Board to the Recording Secretary, published in the Reflector, Dec. 14, 1842. I would not be heaven serving of such a place in the affections of an American citizen, especially of an American

nothing from any but the able; and they power and glory. Who, then, can hesitate to

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec. Am. Bap. Home Mis. Soc.

* The following are the terms of membership, &c., in the American Baptist Home Mission Seciety. As assaud member, by an annual contribution. A senser for life, by the payment of \$30 or more. A director for life, by the payment of \$30 or more. A director for life, by the payment of \$100 or more, or any sun, which in addition to a previous payment, makes one hundred dollars. Annual members, life members, and thembers of auxiliary societies, are entitled to a seat and vote at the meetings of the Society. Directors for life are entitled to the additional privilege of voting at the election of an Executive Commission of this Society. But Society Directors of this Society.

The Somers Mutiny.

The papers have made this tale of jut it suggests some points that ought than they have yet received. Look at the age of the conspirators.

Nearly the whole crew were in their teens; the ringleader of the conspiracy was un-der twenty, and most of his accomplices, young men or boys apprenticed a fe

years ago to the navy.

What proficiency in wickedness! These beardless youth already cool, calculating, seize the ship, a in piratical depredations on the commerce And how did these striplings so soon

PLANS OF FUTURE AID.

We have said that the spirit of impulse is these lessons of plunder and blood? War. yielding to that of hesitation. The remedy is In this school they had learned the ele-With a definite object in view, and a ments of all the villainy they had plotted suitable method of attaining it, pursued with on board the Somers. They had been perseverance, it will be accomplished, however difficult. If the object is important, the In their mutiny, murder, and in such a case is guilt. We, therefore, respectfully offer the following suggestions for the prayerful consideration of all our brethren and sisters in Christ.

Neglect subsequent piracy, they purposed to do, on their own responsibility, only what they had been taught to do at the bidding of government. The deed itself was the and sisters in Christ.

1st. That all members of churches should study their scriptural obligations to spread the would have done for their rulers. I admit tribute to the Home Mission Society in com- whether such persons would see and obmon with other benevolent institutions, regu- serve it. Can a father, who trains his This is the gospel principle, the principle wonder if they should come ere long to benevolence should pro- do the same for themselves ?

shall be judged at last. We commend this community to look at the tendency of the In this connection we would remind our friends of the provision of our constitution is the grand nursery of pirates. It trains obtain one or the other without the least own responsibility the same work of plunder and blood. Young Spencer had obviously learned most of his villainy in the school of war; and this custom has doubt-

THE SOLDIER'S DUTIES .- Let us learn the bayonet, never. Stab once; and off

Editorial Gleanings.

Robert Haldane.

The late English papers announ one of the most active and distinguished philanthropists of his age. We make the following extract from a long biographical sketch in the Edinburgh Advertiser.

It was to what he deemed the cau of Christ that during nearly half a cen-tury he devoted his talents, his fortune, and his personal exertions. Different judgments may be formed as to particula passages in his conduct, and in "contend-ing for the faith once delivered to the saints." he never feared the displeasure of man; but the candid will acknowledge,

proceeded hand in hand. Between them both there was a remarkable harmony of design, and oneness of spirit, and never during their long and honorable course of mutual co-operation was there one jarring feeling to damp their zeal for the co bject which they steadily pursued.

Christ. Each dedicated intellectual tal- a the Scriptures, the other was, at his own about two weeks before the of Scotland, and the north of Ireland, preaching the gospel to listening multi-tudes; or afterwards as a stated minister for nearly forty-five years, "unwearied in well doing "discharging as he sill best for state of the words were specified in the public mind was most thoroughly awake to the wrongs which the British Parliament were inflicting on these colonies.

The text is I Tim. 6: 10. For the colonies of the public mind were inflicting on these colonies. tudes; or afterwards as a stated minister tudes; or afterwards as a stated minister for nearly forty-five years, "unwearied in well doing," discharging, as he still love of money is the root of all evil. After showing that Adam's sin, ancient idolatry, modern Popery, and English oppression modern Popery, and English oppression modern Popery. of worldly recompense, and with all the fervor of his early years, the sacred functions of a laborious pastor, blessed in his work, and singularly recognized of God.

ing presence and heard his forcible diction at the few public meetings where he was wont to speak, always departed with regret that one so capable of arousing and enchaining an audience, did not oftener exert his undoubted powers as an orator. It was long ago the remark of the celebrated Sir Ralph Abercromby, his neighbor in the country and the uncle of the late Mrs. James Haldane, that he always felt great pleasure in the society of Mr. Robert Haldane, as "he never conversed with him without hearing something worth remembering."

Had he devoted himself to worldly

his back, with all its laurels of triumph and rewards of ambition, he had respect to a more glorious recompense in that day when he shall put on the crown of righteousness, reserved for those who have followed in the footsteps of the great Author and Finisher of faith; and when those who have turned many to righteousness shall, in the resurrection, deavor to rob us of our rights, to take away our

What shall we say then: 18 not continue to ties of the cure of Laprarie continue to righteous judgment picturing out to us our own doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us fathers. Tellier and Hanipaux. It is with —in the bloodshed, in the slaughter, in the

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"Already have about twenty of the fathers of this order arrived in Canada; already has an application been made to the Government for a grant of land for the erection of a college; already in the neighboring State has an earnest been given that the intolerant rule and presumpuous arrogance which marked the soci ety in former ages, will soon be exerted here, as when in olden time its machinations shook the civilized world, and turn ed the powers of empires to its own ag-grandizement. No man unacquainted with the history of this too celebrated order can form an opinion of the part it is likely to play in this province, the urgent necessity that exists for its immediate

and utter extinction.
"As faithful sentinels, who watch when the people sleep, we see the danger and sound the alarm; 'tis theirs to obey the of man; but the candid will acknowledge, not merely his great abilities and force of character, but also the disinterestedness of his life, the grandure of his ain, and the dignity of his career.

In all his undertakings for the promotion of religion at home, Mr. Hands et and his surviving brother, Mr. James Haldane, proceeded hand in hand. Between these proceeded hand in hand. Between these proceeded hand in hand.

Fast-Day Preaching in 1776.

Ma. Editor-Our southern brethren ppear to be grieved sometimes at the universal repugnance that is manifested in these days by the clergy of New-Eng-In the matter of personal sacrifice, the one abandoned a beautiful estate, with the usual appendages of worldly distinction; the other relinquished an honorable and never has been but one sentiment on this then lucrative post, with the certain pros-pect of fortune; both were content for a time to be sneered at by the world, and sion to that sentiment than when slaveaccounted madmen in their zeal for ry was a northern institution, and Boston slave mart .- In confirmation of this cause. The one by his writings, the other by his preaching, taught and vindicated the same grand truths. While the one was expending thousands and tens of thousands of pounds in the education of missionaries and preachers in the error of his illustrations it must be a slave mart.—In confirmation of this, I send you the following extract from an old manuscript sermon preached on occasion of the "Continental Fast, May 17, 1776," by Rev. EBENEZER CHAPLIN of Millbury, which was then the 2d parish of Sutton. In order to feel the full force missionaries and preachers, in the erec- of his illustrations it must be borne it tion of chapels, and in the circulation of mind that the sermon was preached only

his work, and singularly recognized of God.

It cannot be denied that the impress of both these brothers is stamped on their age and country. Of him who is now numbered with "the mighty dead," and whose funeral takes place this day, it is no common praise to say, that while many scoffed at his designs, and others looked coldly on the sear, which is now that the few public meetings where he was a say there is nothing better.

"But it is time that we hasten to another particular or branch of evils springing out of that pernicious root; and that s, mankind ensuring one another. There never was, nor can be, any reason given why one of the children of was whose funeral takes place this day, it is no common praise to say, that while many scoffed at his designs, and others looked coldly on the sear, the same that the few public meetings where he was a significant or the same that the few public meetings where he was a say there is nothing better. "But it is time that we hasten to another

remembering."

Had he devoted himself to worldly politics and obtained, as was once expected, a seat in Parliament, he might have attained a more brilliant reputation, and left to his country a more resplendant name. But his choice was deliberately made; and in casting the world behind his back, with all its laurels of triumph and rewards of ambition, he had respect to the search of the sear

when those who have turned many to righteousness shall, in the resurrection, shine as the stars forever and ever.

Edinburgh Advertiser.

Jesuits in America.

It seems that the order of Jesuits is re-established on this continent—in British America—under the crown of the Protestant Queen Victoria—in the city of Montreal!! The fact is thus announced in the Melanges Religieux, a periodical published at Montreal by the Catholic Bishop's chaplain:

"On Sunday last, at the festival of St. Nom de Jesus, there was chaunted in the Cathedral, during mass, at which the Rev. Mr. Martin officiated, the Veni Creator, to inaugurate the establishment of the sect of Jesuits in this city. The Rev. Mr. Lusiet delivered an excellent sermon on the sacred name of Jesus, our light, our strength, our consolation during our earthly pilgrimage. These two Jesuit priests will have the superintendence of the noviciate at Montreal, and commence, from this date, their religious residence in that capacity, but the noviciate will not be regularly opened till next spring.

"The reverend gentlemen will employ themselves during the winter in the exercises of their sacred ministry, under the superintendence of the Bishop. His date, their religious residence in that capacity, but the noviciate will not be regularly opened till next spring.

"The reverend gentlemen will employ themselves during the winter in the exercises of their sacred ministry, under the superintendence of the Bishop. His date, their religious residence in that capacity, but the noviciate will not be regularly opened till next spring.

"The reverend gentlemen will employ themselves during the winter in the exercises of their sacred ministry, under the superintendence of the Bishop. His date, a Granville in the scene; and every trader that goes there either to catch for themselves, or purchase slaves of these tories, is a Gage, a Howe, a Tryon, a Martain, a Carlton; and every purchase of the curre of Laprarie continue to be discharged by the superior, and the Fathers Tellier and

Fathers Tellier and Hanipaux. It is said that the Rev. Mr. Duranquet is studying the Indian language at the Lake of Two Mountains, to enable him to become a missionery."

The Montreal Herald adds:—

doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us divided in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us developed in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doings, in the slavery be has been threatening us doing the slavery beautiful t

ning their mouths to see their age by their teeth, and to purchase or reject (as their humor might lead them) the unbappy merchandise, like the merchandise of Antichrist, viz. the souls and bodies of men,—these unbappy creatures sanding as criminals condemned to death—could be say with Adoni-Bezek, (Judges 1: 7) when his thumbs and great toes were cut off,—As I have done, so God hath requited me; for all that she has suffered is unspeakably short of the cruelty and injustice of the slave trade. For when the Guinea traders, the Gages, the Tryons in that abominable scene arrive, the tories, the traitors, the worse than Hutchinsons of Africa make excursions, and either by stealth, by sm bush, or by open force, seize on a sufficient number for their purpose, in which many times numbers are alain and whole towns laid in ashees. See some faint resemblance of this in Bunker Hill fight; in Charlestown, Falmouth, and Norfolk consumed. The poor captives, driven like beasts, are sold to the Christian robbets. They are hand-cuffed and thrust by crowds into the holds of the ships where they are insuffered in the most cruel manner. Horrid for any time, any of them, get so far loose as to recover their liberty as human creatures, they are tortured in the most cruel manner. Horrid for any time, any of them, get so far loose as to recover their liberty as human creatures, they are tortured in the most cruel manner. Horrid for any time, any of them, get so far loose as to recover their liberty, and even the most distressing death, viz. to starve themselves; or if through the nausea of such a sufficating state, as so many bodies thrust in together must make, they refuse their food, some one or more of their number is taken before their eyes, and his heart taken out and forced down his throat to terrify the rest—horrid to be spoken or thought! Yet

number is taken before their eyes, and his heart taken out and forced down his throat to terrify the rest—horrid to be spoken or thought! Yet such an expedient as this has been boasted of as a good way to bring them to their stomach when they refused to eat.

Let us for a moment endeavor to realise it, make it our own case, thereby to try it by the golden rule. Realize Gage arrived with his transport vessels—the tories armed and now surrounding this house—all are seized, and whosoever resists, butchered—the survivors, husbands, wives, parents, children, brothers, sisters, all hand-cuffed, driven away to the sea shore, where Gage, Tryon, Martain and his crew pay their stipulated sum, or, perhaps, with usual perfidy, cheat them out of one half, and triumphing inhumanly in their success. Realize your-selves destined to different ships by which husbands and wives are rent asunder; lover and loved, parents and children, here must take the last parting look (more cruel than death) and think of the abject state we must leave each other in, to be transported across the ocean in such a manner as death or dieses must leave think of the abject state we must leave each other in, to be transported across the ocean in auch a manner as death or disease must seize great numbers—those that survive the terrible passage sold to an inhuman master, or if he be a moderate one who treats us well for slaves, still how shocking is the thought! But not one half, nay nothing in comparison, is brought to view, of this great evil."—Boston Recorder.

Benefit of a single Tract. In attempting to cross a river in Amer-ca, Dr. Coke missed the ford and got nto deep water, but by catching hold of

into deep water, but by catching hold of a bough, reached dry fand in safety. After drying his clothes in the sun, he met a man who directed him to the nearest village, telling him to inquire for a good lady's house, where he received all the kindness and attention she could show him. The next morning the doctor took leave of his kind hostess and proceeded on his lograce. After a large of five vens he happened to be lane afferies the provincial conferences, in company with about thirty other persons, a young man requested the favor of being allowed to converse with him; and on asking him if he recollected being in such a part of America about five years ago, he re-plied in the affirmative. 'And do you plied in the affirmative. 'And do you recollect, sir, in attempting to cross the river, being nearly drowned?' 'I remember it quite well.' 'And do you recollect going to the house of a widow lady at such a village?' 'I remember it well,' said the doctor, 'and never shall I forget the kindness which she showed me.' 'And do you remember when you me.' 'And do you remember when you left, leaving a tract at that lady's house?' 'I do not recollect that,' said the 'but it is very possible I might do so.'
'Yes sir,' said the young man, 'you did
leave there a tract which that lady read,
and the Lord blessed the reading of it to the conversion of her soul; it was also the means of the conversion of several of her children and neighbors, and there of her children and neighbors, and there is now in that village a flourishing little society.' The tears of the good doctor showed something of the feelings of his heart. The young man resumed, 'I have not, sir, quite told you all. I am one of that lady's children, and owe my conversion to God to the gracious influence.

The Slave Trade in Tunis.

with which he accompanied the reading of that tract to my mind, and I am now, Dr. Coke, on my way to conference to be proposed as a traveling preacher.'

Report of Religious Tract Society.

sion to God to the gracious

We have mentioned that the Bey of Tunis has abolished the slave trade in his dominions. He has made thorough work of it. The Malta Times of Dec. says,—The Governments of Spain and Portugal ratified a thousand times treaties with Great Britain for the abolition of the slave trade, and a thousand times they, the Christians of Spain and Por-tugal, broke those treaties. The Bey of Tunis ratified no such treaties with Great Parising the property of Coat Britain and Britain, but promised Great Britain and her representative at his Court, Sir Thomas Read, to abolish the slave-trade in his territory; and the Bey has kept his promise. Among other evident proofs, we cite one which very recently took place, from a letter of Mr. Lusco, at Sfax, dated 25th November, 1842. In

his letter, Mr. Lusco says:

"A caravan of many slaves arrived on
the frontiers of the kingdom of Tunis a
few days ago, when immediately the
shickhs of those districts presented themselves to the chiefs of the cin the name of the Bey, inf selves to the ceners of the Caravas, and, in the name of the Bey, informed them, that, as soon as they passed the frontiers with the slaves upon the Territories of the Bey, those slaves were free, and the masters had no more control over them. The chiefs of the caravan, seeing that the Bey's orders were precise and absolute, retired forthwith."

The highest of all characters, is he who is

Christian Bellector.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1843.

Churches in Boston.

We present our readers this week with the engravings of the Baptist church edifices in this city, published in the Boston Almanac. Supposing they would gratify our readers who reside at a distance, and add somewhat to the nament value of our paper, we solicited their use, and are much obligated to Mr. Dickinson for his ready and kind compliance with our request. We accompany them with a summary ent relative to each house, and the pas toral history of each church, from the time of n. Of most of the churches we have given a more extended history, in former numbers of the Reflector. A similar account of two not noticed, is given in this connection



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church was gathered in Charlestown on the 28th of May, 1665; at its formation it consisted of nine members. The first house of worship was built in 1679, at the corner of Stillman and Salem Streets. In 1771, a new house was built on the same spot, which was afterwards considerably enlarged. The present and Hanover Streets, was dedicated June 18. 1829. It is built of brick, and is surmounted by a handsome tower. It contains 106 pews. Whole number of members 706; males 197, fe-

Thomas Gould, from 1665, to October, 1675.
John Russell, from 1675 to December, 1689.
John Miles, to February, 1683.
John Emblem, from 1664 to 1699.
Elika Callender, from 1705 to 1718.
Joremish Condy, from February, 1739, to August, 1764.
Samuel Stillman, from January, 1753, to March, 1807.
Joseph Clay, from August, 1867, to October, 1809.
Janes M. Winchell, from March, 1814, to February, 1820.
Cvrus P. Groavenor, from Lanuary, 1837, to 1830.
Cvrus P. Groavenor, from Lanuary, 1837, to 1830.
William Haque, from February, 1831, to June, 1837.
Rollia H. Neale, from September, 1837, present Pastor.



BALDWIN PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized July 27, 1743. At its formation it consisted of seven me The first meeting house was dedicated March 15. 1746. enlarged in 1788 and again and fice was laid May 28, 1810, and the house was dedicated Jan. 1, 1811. The whole number of members, July 1, 1842, was 870. During the ministry of the present pastor, up to the same date, the number of members added was 876. PASTORS.

Rev. Ephraim Boand, ord. Sept. 7, 1743, died June 18, 1765.

1765.

Rev. John Davis, ord. Sept. 9, 1770, dismissed, July 19, 1772.

Rev. Isaac Skülman, D. D. commenced his laburs in September, 1773, without a formal installation; dis. Oct. , 1787. Rev. Thoms Gair, inst. April 22, 1788, died April 27, 1790. Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D. installed Oct. 11, 1790, lied August 29, 1895. Rev. James D. Knowles, ord. Dec. 28, 1898, dis. Sept. 20, 1839. Rev. Baron Stow, present Pastor, installed Nov. 15, 1839.



CHARLES STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church, consisting originally of 19 mem bers from the Second Bantist Church, and of ! from the First, was constituted August 5, 1807. On the same day the Meeting House was dedicated to the worship of God. It is built of brick, and exclusive of the tower is 75 feet square. It is an elegant edifice, adorned with a cupola and bell, and cost \$27,000

On the 5th of October, 1807, Rev. Caleb Blood, of Shaftsbury, Vt., accepted an invitation to become its Pastor, and the relation between Mr. Blood and the Church was dissolved June 5, 1810. The present Pastor, Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., entered on his pastoral labors on the first Sabbath in March, 1812, although he was not installed until the twentyninth of April, 1812. The total number of members in September, 1841, was 391.



FIRST INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH This church was constituted under the title of the 'African Baptist Church,' on the 5th day

nent title, A. D. 1838. The buildwas built by subscription, is situated court near Belknap Street, adjoining the Smith School' edifice. It is very plain and commodious, being capable of seating 600 persons. Present number of members, 158.

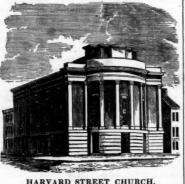
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PASTORS. Rev. Thomas Paul, Ind. 1805, dis. 1839, Rev. Washington Christian, Ind. 1832, dis. 1832, Rev. Samuel Gooch, Ind. 1832, dis. 1834, Rev. John Given, Ind. 1834, dis. 1835, Rev. Armstrong Archer, Ind. 1836, dis. 1837, Rev. George H. Black, Ind. 1838, dis. 1841. Rev. J. T. Raymond, Ind. 1842, present Pastor.



FEDERAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. The corner stone of this Church was laid Sept. 25, 1826; dedicated July 18, 1827; Church organized, July 16, 1827. The dimensions of the meeting house are 86 feet in length and 74 in breadth. Externally it has nothing attractive, but its interior is commodious and elegant. It has a basement story, containing a large and convenient lecture room, a young men's vestry and library room, handsomely fitted up, two small vestry rooms, and a large Sunday school room, 70 feet long, and arranged with extraordinary adaptation to its object. There are 117 pews on the lower floor, and 34 in the gallery. The whole number of members united to th Church, including the first organization, (65.) is 972. Number remaining, August, 1842, 476; of whom 135 are males, and 341 females.

PASTORS. Howard Malcom, Inst. Nov. 13, 1827, dis. Sept. 1835. George B. Ide, Inst. Dec. 30, 1835, dis. Dec. 1837. Handel G. Noit, Inst. May 23, 1839, dis. May, 1840. William Hague, Inst. Sept. 1840, present Pastor.



This Church was constituted March 27, 1839, consisting of one hundred and twenty-one mem bers, derived chiefly from the various Baptist churches in the city. They now number five hundred. As they met at first in Boylston Hall, they took the name of the Boylston Street which has been changed to that of the Harvard Street Church, since their removal to the new place of worship. From Boylston Hall they moved to the Melodeon, and thence to the new church. Their present Party, -1 the only one they have had, is the Rev. Robert Turnbull, who was installed Aug. 25, 1839.
The corner stone was laid in May, 1842. The house is situated at the corner of Harvard St. and Harrison avenue. It is a beautiful and commodious edifice, with a stone front. It will accommodate between 1100 and 1200 persons. The inside is distinguished for great neatness and convenience.



BOWDOIN SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This edifice stands on the north side of sowdoin square, beautifully opening to the view from all the streets which radiate from the square. It is 98 feet in length, inclusive of the tower, by 73 1-2 feet wide. Its front with its tower and its six turrets, is of granite. The tower projects 10 feet from the mai ing; is 28 feet square, and 110 feet high. Its cost, including furniture and organ, was upwards of seventy thousand dollars. The church was constituted Sept. 17, 1840, with 137 members. Present number, 346. R. W. Cushman



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SOUTH BAPTIST

CHURCH. About the year 1826, the subject of establish-ing a meeting for divine worship in the South part of Boston, began to engage the attention of a few Baptist friends. In April, 1827, stated weekly lectures were commenced by Bro. Ensign Lincoln in the Congregationalist house of worship, and sustained by the neighboring pastors for about three months. They were then abandoned on account of the obstacles cast in

of August, A. D. 1805. It was incorporated own responsibility, a convenient house, previously occupied by the Methodists, and let it for the interest on the capital he had the Boston Bantist Evangelical Society. For treat of the few who composed our number.

On the 28th of August, 1829, 19 individuals were recognized as a Branch of the Federal St Baptist Church. The success which crowned our efforts up to this time, was bestowed upon us principally through the labors of two wor brethren, Rev. Harvey Ball and Rev. Otis

Dec. 1828, Bro. Thomas Driver commence laboring with us. "The divine blessing evidently descended on the Branch, and several were hopefully converted." Bro. D. was rdained, April 16th, 1829. Twelve were soon added by baptism. Our house of worship having become two small for its occupants, it was thought advisable to build. On April the 1st, 1830, before the house was finished, and immediately after the dedication of the vestry, our pastor asked and received his dismission.

On the 22d of July following, the edifice now occupied as our place of worship, was solemnly ledicated to the service of God.

In Oct. 1830, the Rev. R. H. Neal received the unanimous invitation of the Branch to be-come their pastor. This was accepted, but, on account of his connection with the Newton Theological Seminary, he was not publicly ecognized as such till Sept. 15th, 1833. Th Branch became an independent Church on the 1st of March, 1831, when 52 brethren and sisters were publicly recognized as the South Bapt. Church of Boston. Bro. Neal was publicly recognized Sept. 15th, 1833, and dismissed March 19th, 1834. There were added by letter and bantism during his labors 73.
On the 23d of March, Bro. Timothy R. Cressy

ommenced his labors, and was unani called by the Church and Society, and on May 25th, 1834, he was publicly recognized as or pastor. The great disappointment occasioned by Bro. Neal's departure, had so blighted and scouraged us, that Bro. Cressy found it necessary to ask his dismission. June the 22d, 1835, it was granted, and we were thus deprived of his pious and efficient labors. There were added to the Church during his ministry, by baptism and letter, 33. Oct 24 1835 Bro J G Nailer commenced

laboring with us. He supplied our pulpit for ine months, to the edification lovers of truth.

From this period till Feb. 1838, we were dependant upon weekly supplies, mostly from Newton. About this time Bro. W. Jackson came among us. He was introduced by a worthy Bro. who was supplying us. We were ch pleased and edified by his first labors and gave him an invitation to supply our pulpit, which he accepted. This connection, after a few months, ended in a division of the church and society, promoted and finished by the man whom we had received as a servant of Jesus Christ. The pew owners at their third meeting, June 7th, voted by shares to close the house against Mr. Jackson, 160 for the measure and me against it. But we drop a veil over this part of our history, as almost all the firm friends of Mr. Jackson, who adhered to him through most of the time he was with the new organiza tion, before he turned Universalist, have come back and are now our restored and beloved kindred in Christ and the warm friends of the interest they deserted.

Oct. 14th, 1838, at a regular church meeting, unanimous call was given to Bro. Thomas Driver, our former pastor. This being concurred n by the society, it was presented and accepted Dec. 1st., 1838. Since he entered upon his labors there have been added to the church, by

FIRST BAPTIST FREE CHURCH.

[The brother who has furnished us with the ollowing sketch, says, in an accompanying note, "I regret that I cannot with propriety place a draft of a handsome edifice at the top of t; but that would be "building a castle is air." We hope, however, next time you give as a view of the meeting-houses, you will able to count ours as one."] The First Baptist Free Church; (Rev. N.

Colver, Pastor,) was organized April 18th, 1839. The number of members at that time was 82. The number added by baptism and letter during the year 1840, was 90, in 1841, 30, in 1842, 126. The present number of mem-

They worship in a hall under the Boston Museum, for which they have to pay over \$1000 per annum rent, and which is capable of accomns with seats, and is generally filled to overflowing on the Sabbath. The large rent they have to pay, with their other current expenses it very desirable that they should have a place f worship of their own, which they ardently hope the sister churches and benevolent individuals will assist them to procure. And when we remember that thousands of young men and women are constantly coming to the city for employment, exposed to its temptations, we feel that there are special claims on our denomnation to supply at least one central place of worship where all may be invited to come and hear the gospel "without money and without

Genuineness of Revivals. Every candid and observant Christian mus admit that this is an age and a country, in which we cannot dispense with revivals of religion. It will not do for us, because evils, real or imaginary, attend their progress, to nce against them, or even to cease to labor for their promotion. The minds of men are so active, the influences of error are so diffusive, and the tendencies in he church to lukewarmness and formality are so strong, that unless there be frequent and signal displays of grace, calling attenti to the greatest and most important of all subjects, to an immortal soul in a state of probation, evangelical religion will gradually lose its hold on the community—infidelity will abound—the spirit of the world predominate -and the love of Christians wax cold, until spiritual desolation reigns triumphant. Prosperity has in all former ages exposed the church to temptations which she is far from having successfully resisted. Hence her repeated declensions-her woful apostacies Scarce an age has passed without witnessing a general decline of spirituality and triump of error. But a new era has now dawned upon us. The church has arisen, perhaps to a higher level than at any previous period since apostolic times; and her present prosperity is distinguished by new and noble characteristics. Revivals and efforts to evangelize the heathen, signalize this age of the church; and, in our opinion these are the conservative agencies which shall henceforthe way. Not in the least discouraged by this ward keep her alive and carry her onward to failure. Bro. Samuel Hill purchased, upon his the full accomplishment of the purposes of

thy work;" and rejoice in these special visits talents. which God sees fit to employ in the prosecu- among Christians seem to require a corres tion of his own work.

esponsible for the character of revivals. We possessed the same traits of character; if they re not to decline all exertion, to which cir- all wrote in the same style, spoke in the sumstances do not impel us, and yet we are same tones of voice and made the same geso observe circumstances, and be governed tures; if they all resembled each other, as omewhat by them in our course of conduct much as each resembles himself, there wo A reckless disregard of results cannot be be a want of harmony; the ministry would pleasing to him who has said, "Be wise as not be adapted to the church: in the church serpents." Our measures should, doubtless, there would be a great variety of tastes, disbe consistent with each other, with time and positions and preferences, and in the ministry, place, and with the word of God. But we unbroken uniformity. But this is not the case. should not, from a fear of appearing over Our heavenly Father has exhibited nis wiszealous, or of suffering from re-action or mis-construction, neglect the use of measures. ministry, as well as a variety of tastes for the Whatever facilities for promoting a revival are church, and thus he has adapted the one to within our reach, the cause of Christ and the the other. The fact furnishes a good rule for interests of undying souls require us to em- the selection of a pastor. Every church difploy. We are not to scorn them, or throw fers, in several respects, from every other them aside, because they are new or old, rare church. In like manner every minister difor common; the only inquiry should be-are fers from every other minister. No two are they adapted to present times and circum- precisely alike. It follows that every minister conversion of sinners, and to the real and for any other. Now the rule which is sugspiritual welfare of the thurch? If a pastor gested is,—select that man who possesses sees more requiring to be done among his such a combination of tastes, talents, informa people than he has strength and ability to ac-complish, and valuable assistance is within his reach, it is no more than right-it may be his this maxim of common sense, is one great duty even, to avail himself of that assistance. cause of the frequent changes in the pastora It should however be assistance in which he relation. Where there is an entire want of and his people can confide, and with which adaptation between pastors and people, it is they can co-operate. The work should not be evident that union cannot exist. of union.

nuineness of revivals. They should be Massachusetts Baptist Convention. based on the immutable truths of the gospel. Especially should the doctrines of justification faith, and salvation by grace, be carefully recognized in the preaching and principles of action employed in a revival. These are most liable to lose their proper place-to there is so much to be done, and such vast results are hanging on the decisions of a moment. But at the same time, it cannot be denied, and should not be forgotten, that a time of revival is a time for zealous and mul- an editorial article headed, "Baptist Churche the Lord go on." He should have a hand and ed by the stronger churches in this commo weight of his influence in the scale of evanwell as to Christian zeal.

he world. Let us do all in any power to promote their purity, but O, let us never be claimed by the enemies of revivals as taking sides with them, against the greatest barriers to their infidelity and the most frequent disturbers of their peace!

Diversities of Gifts.

Variety-wonderful, beautiful, boundles rariety-characterizes all the works of God. The flowers which enamel the earth, the aid of Foreign Missions or the cause of eduoliage which clothes the trees, the fruit which cation. verywhere meet.

ellectual and religious character. Well has no response? If they do not, the

God. In the advancement of the kingdom of disinterested benevolence. nd abilities, are all brought into requisition that some of these duties would be wholly neglected or imperfectly discharged. It uld be the same as if a smith or a glazier gave some apostles, and some prophets, and and learning in the world

her organization. Certainly her energies arrangement. Now, if each Christian and would stagnate-her pulsations cease, and her each Christian minister will be content to glory depart, were these to employ her no labor in the sphere for which by their peculiar more; and in proportion as they abound, will talents they are best fitted, the cause of Christ her strength increase and her triumphs mul- will advance more rapidly and harmoniously, than if they devote themselves to any depart-We must, then, encourage revivals. We ment of labor irrespective of special fitness, nust continue the prayer, "O Lord, revive or than if all possessed precisely the same

of the Holy Spirit, whatever be the means Again, the different tastes which exist ion of his own work.

Still, it is true, that we are, to a great extent, tions. If all the preachers of the gospel Will their use contribute to the is better fitted for one particular church that dered, either for want of hands, or for want which are not homogeneous will not blend.

We are very happy to publish the following communication from one of our elder and highly esteemed pastors. Such an expression We trust that others will write. A free interbe overlooked or too slightly regarded, when change of views on this subject, will prepare the way for such action as the exigenthe case and the times may demand.

Por the Christian Reflector In the Reflector of the 8th inst., I noticed tiplied labors. Ministers and private Christians are not beside themselves, if now, they live and act as did Paul at Ephesus—warning

The very first sentence of that article states a men night and day with tears. It is one fact which ought to alarm and humble all our thing to look out for the genuineness of a re- churches. The fact is this, the decline of vival, and another thing to stand in the way interest exhibited in our denomination with of its progress. The Christian should say respect to domestic missions. The time had with his lips and by his life, "let the work of been when a becoming interest was manifestheart in it, should feel to rejoice with angels wealth, to aid the weaker. It was for the over every conversion, and throw the whole promotion of this object that the Massachu eight of his influence in the scale of evan-setts Baptist Convention was organized. Being one of the number who was present at that he can most effectually pray and labor its first annual meeting, and sustaining such for the genuineness of the work; do most to a relation to it for a number of years as gave give it character, stability and permanency, and make it a contributor to healthful piety as mind of the great amount of good it was in-The revivals of this age are evidently of strumental of accomplishing. Since its first God. They are blessings of incomparable ralue, to individual souls, to our country and ability. This advance is indebted in no small degree to the agency the Convention. There are not a few churches in this State which are now vigorous and healthy, that owe their present vigor and health to this cause While I would not attach an importance to any of the objects of Christian benevole above their true value, yet it is doubtful whether there are any of greater worth, than home are strengthened and increased there certainly can be but little advance made in

tempts our taste, the shells which pave the It is undoubtedly true, as stated in the artittom of the great deep, with all the fish cle referred to, that there are now churches which cut their way through its dark blue which stand in pressing need of help, and that vaters, and all the birds which skim the surface there are openings where churches might be of its bounding billows, or render vocal with organized, if aid could be secured. It is then their melody the depths of the forest, and all the beasts which roam for food, or toil for sall be extended or not. That the needful man throughout the wide earth, are distinguished assistance might be obtained I have no doubt, guished for amazing variety—a variety which if suitable means were employed. The last greatly tends to promote the happiness of two or three years have been years of spirituman. If there were but a single specimen of al prosperity to many of our churches. ach, what wearisome sameness should we Revivals of religion have been enjoyed and verywhere meet.

Analogous to this, is the great variety which suitable appeals are made, to those churches xists among the members of the church of which have thus been blessed, in favor of the Christ, as it respects their talents, tastes, in- feeble and destitute, will those appeals find he apostle said, there are diversities of gifts. will be anything but favorable, with regard to This diversity of gifts affords a striking the genuineness of those revivals. The spirit llustration of the wisdom and goodness of of all true revivals of religion is the spirit of " Thou shalt love Christ, in the removal of sin and the promo- thy neighbor as thyself," is among the first tion of the holiness and happiness of man, fruits of true piety. That there are prejudices not only is there much work, but a great to some extent against salaried agents, is unvariety of work to be performed. The church doubtedly true. But it may be true also, that of Christ on earth is compared to a building, there is much less prejudice against the prinand this comparison holds good in several ciple, than is often supposed. Certainly particulars. In the erection of a building no well informed Christian, in the exer arious kinds of work are executed. The cise of that charity that seeketh not her nason, the carpenter, the smith and the glazier own, could object to affording an agent men having different mechanical tastes reasonable compensation for visiting the churches, to awaken their sympathies is So in the kingdom of Christ, the work to be performed is various. The careless sinner Lord the alms he might elicit. For one, I see nust be alarmed; the ignorant must be in- not how the objects of our Convention can be tructed; the anxious inquirer must be led to secured, without the services of some one Jesus; the feeble must be strengthened; the who shall be devoted mainly if not exclusively ubting encouraged, and the sorrowful com- to its interests. Permit me to say, Mr. Editor orted. Doctrines must be proved; objections in conclusion, that I hope, the delegates inswered; error overthrown, and the way of already appointed by the different Associa he Lord prepared before all the people. For tions, to manage the affairs of the Convention he successful performance of these various will take the whole subject into prayerful de luties, different talents are necessary. If all liberation, and be prepared, when the annual ministers and all Christians possessed gifts, in meeting shall arrive, to carry forward in all respects precisely the same, it is evident great object with increased zeal and determi-A. J. nation.

> THE CORRESPONDENCE OF " J. W." AND "N. should attempt the erection of a house with- C."-Since the publication of the letters ut assistance from other artizans. Certain, the prophecy of Daniel in our paper of Feb. parts of the work would be poorly executed. 8th, J. W. has written us, saying, "I do not But the Divine wisdom and goodness are ap- pretend to any new revelation; I only say, parent, in the provision of as great a variety that I believe I better understand than forof gifts in the ministry and church, as there merly the blessed volume of divine truth."are diversities of duties to be performed. He In his former letter he says-" All the piety could not make a ne evangelists, and some pastors and teach- right exposition until God unsealed it " to ers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the seems then that he has not had a new revelawork of the ministry, for the edifying of the tion-but an old one, which never has been body of Christ. Here, the perfection of the and never could be understood, has been unsaints and the edification of the church, are sealed to him. Really, we cannot see the revealed as the specific designs of God in this difference.

For the Christian Reflector. Scene in a Railroad Car.

Time-the departure of an early passenger FAREUL HALL close at hand. A severe were heads of families. Not one was appartraveler, having no prejudice against color, them the hand of fellowship, I could but think enters the "Negro Car." Soon after he is wife and child, enter. The husband is tall, pressive eye. As the cars start he looks existing in the town. round over the cold, dark apartment, and Several were admitted to the Congregation.

What a place to put passengers in, who have paid their fare! I wonder where the cattle are? There seems to be room enough here; and this looks like just the place for

White Traveler. 'You feel badly, my friend, and I do not wonder at it. Come, sit down by me in this corner.'

Colored Traveler. 'Thank you, sir.' He draws a sigh, and seats himself.

But it is too bad, sir-too bad. And what the reason that I am treated so? I can tell you, sir; for having this on me, sir.' He stretches out his hand, and points

'That is it, sir; that is it. But it isn't so hardly any where else in the world." W. Trav. 'Have you been in other coun-

its black skin.

C. Trav. 'Yes, sir; I have been in different parts of Europe: and I never saw or heard of it so there.'

W. Trav. 'Were you ever a slave?'1 C. Trav. Dropping his full eyes, with a nelancholy look on the snowy floor of the ar: 'Yes sir; I have been a slave!'

W. Trav. 'Where are you going now?'
C Tr. Railing his eyes, with a smile, and speaking with emphasis: 'to Canada, sir; with my wife and child.'

W. Trav. "So you are on the above ground ilroad,' for Albany, I suppose ?" C. Trav. "Just so, sir. 1 expect to land at Greenbush, and from there sir, 1 shall push

traight on to Canada." W. Trav. 'What do you go to Canada for ? C. Trav. ' What for?

he United States!'

duction. 'And there is something I keep with toga Co., commenced a series of meetings in them; and I always mean to keep it, sir:' our church which continued about three lifting up, with a peculiar expression of the eye and lip, the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of American Inbook in my pocket, I am fleeing for freedom and many backsliders reclaimed. The sectothe land of a monarch! Yes, sir; the land ment." And on my way, I am cast, with my utes, and the Sabbath following, 26; and have paid nearly every cent I had to bring me thus far; but I am content to go into Canada

Others are expected to come for poor, for I shall go there free!

must now part, for I see the cars are approaching my stopping place. Take this: footing before him.'

door of the rough car, and the white traveler snows; happier in having thus ministered ation and aid to suffering humanity, than they can possibly be who live by ministering to the sin and prejudice which are the

life-blood of American Slavery. SHADE OF ROSER WILLIAMS.

The Revival in Marblehead.

DEAR BR. GRAVES,—It was my good for-sinners soon began to inquire what they tune to spend a few days in December last should do to be saved. Several young men with the Baptist Church in this place. Elder of influence have been brought in. One indiforenoon. Some interest had been awakened himself from the house of God, and been in members of the church previous to his addicted to habits of intempera going there, and one conversion had taken duced to attend the meetings, felt the Spirit's place at the Methodist house. But now a influence upon his heart, hewailed deeper interest was awakened in the church, and turned to God. The interest still conand a spirit of prayer was felt, which was tinues unabated among Christians, and it is and a spirit of prayer was felt, which was followed by many conversions. I was surprised on one Sabbath evening on entering the meeting to see the number present. Notice had been given that it would be a prayer meeting, yet when I approached the prayer meeting, yet when I approached the continuous properties and many have embraced hope in the continuous properties and many have embraced hope in the continuous properties and many have embraced hope in the continuous properties. house, I met a large number coming away, and on entering found the house, aisles and all, crowded to overflowing. These must have been a thousand persons present. These Advocate that revivals are progressing is all remained nearly three hours, and the serhave been a thousand persons present. These vices were conducted with perfect order and boro', Hope and Belfast. In New Castle the stillness. At the same time the pastor of the work has been very powerful. All ages have church, Rev. M. M. Dean met the inquirers shared in it from the grayheaded sinner down and converts in the vestry below, where were to the Sabbath school scholars, and the work collected about one hundred. In the house seems to be spreading all around. The conabove, about thirty presented themselves for versions in Searsmont have, in many instan-

once for many years, and then simply to has ever been enjoyed. attend the funeral of a relative. He was ious some years since, but whose baptism ring in the Sixteenth Baptist Church.

I was permitted to be present with the church last Sabbath. Nine were h same coured has considered and fifty received the right hand of fellowship, one by letter the rest by baptism, rain from Boston; Bunken Hill in sight, and Twenty-seven were men, and of these eleven snow storm is prevailing. The last bell has rung; the cars are about starting. A white seated, a colored traveler, with an interesting fested in Marblehead. Several others are in waiting for baptism, others to appear before with a benign countenance, and a large, ex- the church, and a very good interest is mill

al church last Sabbath. All the glory to God,

Revival in Danvers.

BROTHER GRAVES,-Supposing you would rejoice to hear of the prosperity of Zion, in any of her palaces, I here give you a shere us. At the time Bro. Knapp was in Salem, the revival commenced, and has since been rolling on with increasing power. Many have, we trust, passed from "death unto life," and many more are inquiring the way to salvation. Meetings have been held among the Congregationalists, every morning at six o'clock, for ed. Our Methodist brethren have likewise been liberal with the glorious outpouring of God's spirit. Every place is now in an especial manner a "Pool of Bethesda," and we to those who do not cast themselves into the

a sufficient number of Baptists to form a society, but now the number is constantly increasing. They have hired a Hall in which to hold their meetings, and Bro. Banvard, Bro. Anderson, and Bro. Curlton, preach alternately. Truly, truth is triumphing gloriously, and will prevail.

Revival in Greenwich. Washington Co., N. Y.

DRAR BRO. GRAVES,-Thinking it would be ou go to Canada for? Zion, to hear of the doings of the Lord in the to be A MAN; to stand right up among men.

Pre got enough of the liberty and equality of

W. Tran. 'Have you any papers?'

C. Tran. 'O, yea, sir; plenty of them:' aking from his pocket good letters of introendence. 'And now, sir, (recurring, and sinners by scores were converted to God, and sinners by scores were converted to God, of what some tell me is a "despotic govern- meeting, Bro. Arthur baptized 70, in 45 minwife and child, while there is a severe snow since that time there have been eight baptized, making in all 104 added to the church, by The Baptist Church at Galesville, two miles W. Trav. 'May the blessing of God go west of us, have enjoyed the labor of the Rev. with you, my friend, and your family. We E. B. Crandall, of Stillwater, and the Rev. ney, in his hand with a blessed. Some 50 or 60 have been added to stamp of Liberty, and the American Eagle the church. Never was there a time it seems and stars upon it,) and may you soon be safely to me, when our churches were favored so much with the special influences of the Divine is world. God grant us a happy tre all man will stand on the special influences of the Divine is world. meeting where all men will stand on an equal a general attention to the subject of religion most of the Baptist churches in this region The travelers shake hands, and part. The colored traveler lingers at the half-closed of other denominations. Let us still pray to the Lord to convince all of the error of passes on through the deep New England ways, and bring them by the influence of his Spirit, to embrace Christ as he is presented in the gospel. Yours truly, L. C.

REVIVAL AT HAMPTON FALLS, N. H .- The Lord has revived his work in this place, as we learn, and quite a number of precious souls have been converted to God. At the beginning of the year the church commence a series of meetings afternoons and evenings e every vidual who for a series of ye

REVIVALS IN MAINE.-We learn from the ces, been very remarkable. Reformed ine On the first Sabbath in January, nine were briates, Universalists, and Infidels have embaptized and received the right hand of fel- braced the Saviour. Several striking cases of lowship. Among these was a middle aged conversion have occurred in a neighborhood man, who had entered a meeting house only of Lincoln, where but little gospel preaching

attracted to meeting at this time to hear REVIVALS IN NEW YORK CITY.-The Bap. Elder Knapp. He heard him and went away tist Advocate informs us that thirty-one perwith an arrow in his heart. He came the sons were baptized at the Tabernaele Church next day. He went home and said to his wife, on the 2d Sablath in this month. Rev. A. would not hear that man again for a hundred Brownson of Fall River has been laboring dollars. Some of the brethren hearing of the with that church during the last two weeks case, visited him and also Br. Dean, and the with abundant tokens of the divine favor. He result was as above stated. At the same remains a week or two longer, and preaches time his wife was also baptized who became every evening.—Conversions are daily occurhe had opposed. Such is the grace of God.

I will mention here a case where God heard and answered prayer. A father had a son blessed. About forty received the right hand living in a Universalist family. He had no of fellowship on the 2d Sabbath inst. piety. The father felt much interested at larger proportion than usual of young and this time in the salvation of the son's soul. He prayed for him. The son came home. converts.-The Sixth Street Church, new nily met around the family altar. The worshipping in Stuyvesant Institute, is also father knew not whether his son had become enjoying a revival.—In the McDougal Street a Christian. Judge then his feelings when as Church, forty-one have been baptized, within soon as he had finished his prayer, his son three weeks .-- Forty-nine persons were bapbegan and continued the supplications. It tized during the last month into the Norfoll was a joyous hour. Father and son for the Street Church. Seventy-eight into the Canfirst time mingled their desires at the throne
non Street Church, and fifty-six into the two Baptist Churches in Brooklyn.

We recei corder a very visit " made to al Church. ner. At leas cheered by a respect of his us the following

Amid toils the name of C to the feelings his acknowled and Society, other friends vars bestowed Pussic Berry nt his house, 1843. He sees i 1843. He sees i used affection at his welfare and it gives him a special express members of t and other frie ularly connects undersigned whouse on that one hundred as the control of the sees of the

felt a very grepersons of diff whose kindus edged.

Our tables v precious gifts. rich profusion was colled in a for the use of paper for our paper for our cence, at leas almost groane our friends; we not, the under eshis opinion his continuance at articles we who were not the deserte at articles we who were not for the compatch of t gratitude. T

things, will s and his famil hose who c Mr. Colv The Baptis been so high says ;-" Tha rect, we have danger of to grandeur and fulfilled in so ry of either ing in them e story of th

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the exposition garments wi with truth guide them ter of vastly should be potential themselves, even of even prolific. But that "proph If it does not to a good de with which been gratific of truth an tures to whi to us that utility in ti of the Mess -the destre Roman por Roman po other powe

ere not in the tremen did the prepear wanti of the nigh ceive his ki perceive as Besides, to is to find : ambiguous, very empti

The cau Sandwich, year precio ponred dow at Kaawa been at we great and other islan even of th nent this individuals converted, even a ma

perrons v

Donation Visit.

ner. At least one good brother has been cheered by such a token of the love and respect of his people, and induced to send us the following, which he entitles

A CARD.

Amid toils and labors and reproaches for the name of Christ, it is exceedingly grateful to the feelings of the undersigned to present his acknowledgements to the Baptist Church and Society, with which he labors, and to other friends in this town, for numerous favore bestowed upon himself and family at a priests in this and other lands, needs to be vors bestowed upon himself and family at a Public Benevolent Partr, given by them at his house, Wednesday evening, Jan. 25th, 1843. He sees in these favors, tokens of continued affection and sympathy, and a reference to his welfare amid the arduousness of his cares. him great pleasure to acknowledge

our friends; whether the fruit of Millerism or not, the undersigned will not say, but express not pass away before the President of these es his opinion that his beloved people expect his continuance another year, and that he shall not be deserted in his toils and cares. Severe country as in the old world, is sufficiently all articles were also received from persons not be deserted in his toils and cares. Several articles were also received from persons who were not present upon the occasion, and presents in money, which are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Tables of refreshment for the company were elegantly furnished by the ladies of the Society in the most liberal and generous manner; and the choir of the church entertained the assembly with several choice pieces of sacred psalmody. The interchange of sentiments and hearty friendly greeting enlivened the evening and rendered the occasion one of high social enjoyment and gratitude. The remembrance of that evening, with the fulness of its expressions of good things, will ever linger with the undersigned and his family while reason continues. May a beneficent Redeemer richly reward all those who contribute to the investment of the several country like ours, such a system is dangerous. It was remarked, on the occasion of the recent Biblical conflation that the only light which Romanists would willingly shed from the Bible on the people, is the light of its holy leaves on fire? nd his family while reason continues. May beneficent Redeemer richly reward al those who contribute to the joy of the occa-sion. E. R. WARREN. Augusta, Me., Jan. 30th, 1843.

Mr. Colver's Lectures on Daniel.

been so highly valued by others. The Editor think, in proving the statement false. It turns lectures were designed to controvert, is incor-rect, we have no doubt; but we think there is having never heard of it, till Mr. Hawkins redanger of taking from the prophecies all their lated it in his presence. Mr. H. therefore grandeur and force, by interpreting them as takes the responsibility, as the following corfulfilled in some small incidents of the historepondence shows, which we copy from the ry of either Jews or Gentiles, instead of read- Mercantile Journal of Saturday. ng in them a divinely inspired, but prophetic

Boston. February 18, 1348.

Ma. John Hawkins,—Dear sir—I noticed in the Tetotaller of the 11th inst. an article with the editor, that the object in interpreting prophecy should not be to see how much we can make of it, but to ascertain what it means. If the curb and bit should ever be put upon the imagination, it is in the exposition of prophecy. The prophecies were not intended to be cut up into beautiful garments with which to decorate the creations of fancy or the facts of history, but to instruct. The Lord has indeed furnished his people with truth applicable to, and sufficient to guide them under, all circumstances—a matter of vastly more importance than that they should be particularly informed of the events. And averende forestlet themselves, or the time of the events. And if your, respectfully, with the character of the University of the trein of the Washington Temperance Society, and its formation cannot, with truth and patients of the trein of the washington Temperance Society, and its formation cannot, with truth and patients of the well of the friends of Mr. Knapp, in his absence, to make the requisite explanation. Temperance Society, and the most important part of that certificate is the following sentence: Edler Jacob Knapp had no agency in the formation of the Washington Temperance Society, and its formation cannot, with truth and patients of Temperance and religion, and anxious for the reputation of men devoted to these causes, allow me to ask whether you have ever made a contrary statement, and if your, respectfully. even of events themselves which are important for them to know, "prophetic history" has been prolific. But it should ever be borne in mind, that "prophetic history" is as definite and as limited in its application as history post resultant. If it does not demand to be so regarded by the exposition, is utility is gone. The supposed ambiguity of prophecy may have given some in an unpleasant position. I can give obtained the third prophetic history in the supposition as history post post form the purpose of seeing my friends, and to bring with which lel's letter, with the certificate, but he have been been either and fall. It is a sport of the supposed to a good deal of "grandeur" of imagination, with which the love of the marvellous of the purpose of seeing my friends, and to bring the unit of the marvellous of the purpose of seeing my friends, and to bring the unit of the marvellous of the purpose of seeing my friends, and to bring the unit of the supposed of the marvellous of the marvellous of the marvellous of the purpose of seeing my friends, and to bring of the third prophecy may have given socially the supposed of the marvellous of the purpose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the suppose of seeing my friends, and to bring the care which our brother refers, it did seem to use that there was both my daughter, we fell utility in the predicted catasthrophe of the marvellous of the Jessian with his work of redemption of the Messian with his work of redempti -events which, if exceeded in grandeur, surely are not in interest, to a lost world, even by the tremendous scenes of the last day. Nor the tremendous scenes of the last day. Nor did the prediction of the morning vision appear wanting in importance, sustaining as it did by its accurate fulfilment, the prediction of the night vision. Such a credential benear to disfellowship slave-holders. A friend

Islands of the Pacific.

t Kaawalou and Molokai the Spirit has also their rights of conscience. been at work . At Lanai the interest has been very great and general. The female convicts from individuals will, in the end, be found really notice, and especially for his encom

rsons were received into the fellowship of may have a host of agents as faithful and active the Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J. on the as ours in Providence.

same Sabbath. Seventy-two bave joined the church at Reading, Pa. Three hundred and We recently copied from the Boston Re- forty-one have been added by baptism to the corder a very pleasing account of a "donation Baptist Church at Graveshill, Ky., since May visit" made to the pastor of a Congregation last. More than fifty have been recently al Church. It seems that Baptist pastors baptized at Seneca Falls, N. Y. thirty-six at are sometimes complimented in a like man- Penfield, Munroe Co.; fifty-eight at Rondont, and eighty-five at Rosendale.

Prevalence of Romanism.

We shall publish in our next an article showing most clearly the spirit and temper of popery as it now exists in our own country. We are more and more convinced, that in formation with regard to the true character of disseminated freely among the people. earnestly commend to the attention of our readers the following extract from the Rev. Mr. Cheever's late address before the New England Society, at the late celebration of the "Landing of the New England Pilgrims."

his welfare amid the arduoisness of instances. It gives him great pleasure to acknowledge special expressions of kindness from several members of the present State government, and other friends in this vicinity, not particularly connected with his congregation. The undersigned was happy in meeting at his house on that occasion a company of overone handred and sixty persons, with whom he felt a very great pleasure in greeting several persons of different denominations in town, whose kindnesses are gratefully acknowledged.

Our tables were literally covered with their precious gifts. In the collection there was a rich profusion and variety. The big cheese was rolled in as though the undersigned were governor of the State; and butter, pork, fish, beef, benns, wheat, corn, and every variety of vegetable; and fruits, teas, with various sugars, rice, soaps, (nothing more necessary in a family) and every variety of wegetable; and fruits, teas, with various sugars, rice, soaps, (nothing more necessary in a family) and every variety of wearing appared for our study-table and correspondence, at least, for a year; yea, our tubes almost groaned under the rich benefactions of our friends; whether the fruit of Millerism or not the undersigned will not say, but extressads; whether the fruit of Millerism or probability in the assertion that ten years will

The Washingtonian Movement.

A discussion has arisen with reference to the origin of the great Washingtonian reform. The Universalists have apparently been much annoyed, by the statement that Rev. Jacob The Baptist Record expresses some diswith these lectures, which have much correspondence, have succeeded, as they says ;- "That Mr. Miller's theory, which these out, however, that it is the veracity of John

Boston. February 18, 1343.

"I tell the truth-I lie not." Yours, respectfully, .John H. W. Hawkins.

came the Son of God when he came to receive his kingdom of the Father, and to claim informs us that the pastor of the church at the confidence of a lost world. Nor can we perceive any want of grandeur in the event, will ask a dismission in a few weeks, and that the anti-slavery action of his church is his is to find nothing in it. Prophecy itself, if reason for so doing. We can hardly see how ambiguous, is but a casket convenient for its can be dissatisfied at the high stand his church ehosen wonders.

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can be dissatisfied at the high stand his church are disposed to take on moral subjects. The on grief of pastors is, that churches are too low in their views and tardy in their progress, to meet the demands of the age, and The cause of religion still prospers in the the world. We hope those brethren who Sandwich, and adjacent islands. During the last year precious revivals have been enjoyed. A onary writes, that on Kailua the Lord had life; or if they are, that they will be able to poured down the Spirit, as perhaps never before. construe it so as not to annul or infringe with

"The Friend of Man" is the title of a semiother islands have lately been banished by the government to that island; and all, or the most, even of these hardened creatures, now profess Its editor seems to feel kindly toward all the to be on the side of the Lord. But how perma- world, but especially so toward the "Christian nent this turning will prove, or how many Reflector." We thank him for his generous converted, cannot now, says the Missionary, be Providence agent, P. I. Chase. He says, "We have known agents, having worthy papers, who, by their carelessness and apathy, not only lose MORE REVIVAL FACTS.—Twenty-three their old patrons, but never, or seldom obtain a persons were baptized at New Haven, Ct. on new one." So have we; and the good wish we the 1st Sabbath of this month. Sixty-three now return to the "Friend of Man" is, that he

The Editor's Cable.

think impartial books which the present age journed. think impartial books which the present age has produced. We rejoice that it has been issued in such a form, and at such a low price, as to insure for it a general circulation. It will no doubt leave its mark upon the present generation, informing, enlightening, and to a certain extent, swaying the minds of the whole Protestant community. It is not designed to be a mere eulogy either upon the reformation, or its great pioneer. It is rather a mirror of the scenes and events—of the opinions and changes of that eventful period, which is so memorable for the greatest moral revolution which Christendom has ever known.

Feb. 12th.—The President sent this evening to the House a Special Message on the subject of the present and prospective condition of the Finances.

Mr. Fillmore moved the reference of the measure to the committee of ways and means—Mr. Wise opposed it, and a long and exciting debate ensued.

Another excitement sprung up because Mr. Davide as he was passing him in the aisle, and the latter complained of breach of privilege.

In the Senate, Mr. McDuffie made a speech on the retrenchment and currency resolutions, recently introduced by him. which Christendom has ever known.

The excellence of this collection consists very uch in its general adaptation to all the meetngs held in connection with a church. The hymns are unexceptionably good; all unseemly stanzas are emitted. The book is small, but subscribed to the preface.

A neat monthly, of 48 pages, and two en-

sermon, and the whole scene was peculiarly solemn and affecting.

Arrival of the Acadia.—Intelligence, still later than that which the reader will find in another column, is received from Europe. The steam-ship Acadia has arrived, having left Liverpool on the 5th inst. There have been violent gales on the coast of England. The Britannia encountered them safely. Upwards of seventy fishing boats were lost off Galway Bay, and the distress which this calamity has inflicted on the population of the place is said to be truly melancholy. Several place is said to be truly melancholy. Several boats were also lost on the coast of Morne, with their crews, and many destitute families are left in the deepest mourning. A magnificent ship, the Conqueror, 800 tons burthen bound to Calcutta, has been wrecked. Of eighty persons on board, all, except a boy, perished. Many other vessels have been wrecked.

England is not important.

The news from England is not important.

The Courier says; "Perhaps the most important information received by this arrival, is that Mr. Featherstonaugh, the Humbug in School districts, was taken up and debated. mmissioner employed in the exploration of the North Eastern Boundary, who is noted or both sides of the Atlantic for his ignorance und superciliousness, has written a pamplilet to prove that the Americans have no claim to any part of the territory ceded to them by the rton Treaty."

COMMODORE HULL.—This distinguished naval officer died at Philadelphia on the 13th.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says; "The life of this gallant officer forms a bright page in our national annals. His name and deeds are familiar to the whole country, and his memory. familiar to the whole country, and his memory will long retain an abiding place in the hearts of his countrymen."

Lord Etlenborough is making arrangements for securing the navigation of the river Indus to England.

Congressional.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REFORMATION OF the Sixteenth Century in Germany, Switzerland, &c. By J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, Président of the Theological school of Geneva. New York, R. Carter, 58 Canal St. Boston, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 59 Washington Street.

A new and cheap edition of this admirable work has just been published by Mr. Carter for only one dollar for the three volumes. This is one of the most eloquent, interesting, and we think impartial books which the present are to print the affirmative, and the House adjourned.

which Christendom has ever known.

We do not believe every thing our author has written in this book; we cannot endorse all the moral and religious principles which he seems to have adopted. It would be very strange if his views and sentiments were correct and worthy of credence in every respect. But as a historian, he undoubtedly excels in the department has chosen, and deserves the thanks of the whole Christian world. We have no doubt Underwood reported a resolution—that the ment he has chosen, and deserves the thanks of the whole Christian world. We have no doubt the work is timely, that such an influence as it is calculated to produce is needed now, when, as far as we can judge from some startling developments in the Christian world, another great religious revolution is at hand. We think the book will serve, to some extent, as an an analysis of the product to Pressive and at the committee of the whole will serve to some extent, as an analysis of the product to Pressive and at the committee of the Whole, Mr. Arnold's retrenchment bill. Mr. Holmes moved to amend that portion of the bill reducing the "milespee" of members to

Massachusetts Legislature.

Feb. 14th, In the Senate, Mr. Hood moved to ngs held in connection with a church. The take up the orders of the day—and the bill symns are unexceptionably good; all unseemly stanzas are emitted. The book is small, but contains over 300 hymns, well printed. We observe the well known initials, "S. B. S," are ubscribed to the preface.

Subscribed to the preface.

The Bible in Spain; or the Journeys, Adventures and Improvements of an Englishman, in an attempt to circulate the Scriptures in the Peninsula. By George Borrow, author of "The Gipsies of Spain." Philadelphia, James M. Campbell. New York, Saxton & Miles. Boston, Saxton & Pierce. 1843.

This remarkable volume is here issued in the cheap and popular style of the times, and cannot fail to have an immense sale. It is journal of most interesting incidents, interwoven with facts about the country and recondenses of the conservative fields and the conservative from the conservative day on the conservative from the conservative from the conservative from the conservative day on the conservative from the conservative day on the conservative from the conservative day on the conservative day on the conservative day on the conservative day on the conservative from the conservative day of the conservative from the conservative day on the conservative day of the cons

not fail to have an immense sale. It is a journal of most interesting incidents, interwoven with facts about the country and people, which render it as instructive as it is entertaining.

THE LADIES' WREATH, and Young Ladies' Magazine. Leland & Whiting, 67 Washington St.

A neat monthly, of 48 pages, and two en-

A neat monthly, of 48 pages, and two engravings, for only one dollar a year. It has choice contributors, and the contents are entirely original.

The Cold Water Magazine.—Leland & Whiting. A popular periodical for the young similar in appearance to Merry's Museum.

The Christian Family Magazine.—Saxton & Pierce are agents for this Magazine. The February sumber is excellent. The Flower engraving is very beautiful.

The Domestic and Religious Offer an annual, (to be admired and forgotten) it is not too late now to say that it may be recommended as an instructive and entertaining volume for those who love sound principles inculcated in good poetry. It ought to be found where very many light publications are foisted in the control of the commonwealth in the control of the commonwealth. The control of the commonwealth is provided as a part of the commonwealth. The control of the commonwealth is provided as a control of the commonwealth. The control of the commonwealth is provided as a control of the commonwealth. The control of the commonwealth is provided by the Governor for one year, and removed at pleasure. Mr. Wright from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill, that the Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor for one year, and removed at pleasure. Mr. Wright from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill, that the Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor for one year, and removed at pleasure. Mr. Wright from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill, that the Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor for one year, and removed at pleasure. Mr. Wright from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill, that the Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor for one year, and removed at pleasure. Mr. Wright from the Committee on the Adjutant General shall be appointed by the Governor for one year, and removed at pleasure. Mr. Wright from the Committee on the Lominite on the Edomestic Adjutant Search Mr. Wight for the incorporation of the Atlantic Mutual I

inculcated in good poetry. It ought to be found where very many light publications are foisted in; and we wish for it a large circulation. D. S. King, No. 1 Cornhill, is the publisher.

Deate of Bishop Griswold, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died in this city on the 15th, at the age of 77. He walked from his own residence in Kneeland Street to that of his associate and successor, Bishop East-of his associate and successor, Bishop East-of his associate and successor, Bishop East-of his case of the sound of the subject was finally and discussed, and finally, on motion of Mr. Park, the whole subject was referred to that of his associate and successor, Bishop East-of his case of the Commonwealth than could be done between this and the time fixed for adjournment. A warm discussion ensued. The whole subject was finally laid for. This call prevailed by a close vote, and the orders of the day were called for. This call prevailed by a close vote, and the orders of the day were called for. This call prevailed by a close vote, and the orders of the day were called for. This call prevailed by a close vote, and the orders of the day were called for. The walked from his own residence in Kneeland Street to that of his associate and successor, Bishop East-order of the subject was finally laid.

Latest Foreign News.

At a Privy Council, held at Windsor Castle,

The news extends to the 30th of Oct. It was The British Parliament was opened on the 2d inst. The French Chambers were opened on the 9th ult.

said that a clipper had brought news to a later date of that month, that all was in state que while waiting for the gratification of the treaty by the Queen, and that opium had risen in origin.

Lieut. Col. Malcom, C. B., has left London with the treaty concluded between her Mayesty and the Emperor of China, via Paris and Marseilles, from thence by the Oriental steamer for China.

Previous to retiring, they committed a great many acts of cruelty and violence upon the population.

Lieut. Col. Malcom, C. B., has left London with the treaty concluded between her Mayesty and the Emperor of China, via Paris and Marseilles, from thence by the Oriental steamer for China.

Domestic News.

Horriele Tragedy.—Last Friday evening, Singleton Mercer shot M. H. Heberton, a son of the late Dr. Heberton, of wealthy coonections, on board of a Ferry-boat which plies between this city and Camden, N. J. Heberton, it is alleged, had seduced a sister of young Mercer, agirl aged 16. She left her father's house Monday, previous to this tragedy. The inequiries of her frantic parents were in vain till Wednesday, when it was announced to them that their daughter was at a house of suspicious character in Pine street, near Twelfth. She was carried home, confessed the facts of her abduction by H., and became deranged. Her brother, indignant at the wrongs and disgrace inflicted upon his family, challenged the seducer. Heberton declined the challenge on the ground of social inequality. Young Mercer, stung with mortification and rage at the injury and insult, and perhaps frenzied by a sense of wrong, watched the movements of Heberton on Thursday and Friday. H. was in a carriage endeavoring to clude him at the time Mercer was put in irons, and cor amitted to jail in Woodbury, N. J. There is a strong expression of sympathy in favor of Mercer.

Excitxment.—On Thursd ay evening, the 9th inst., at the Miller meeting, in the Chinese Minist, at the Miller meeting, in the Chine

Itake the place now vace at in France; that Mr. Forward will retire and dreceive a judgeship in Pennsylvania; that the rest of the Cabinet will remain in their places for the present; that General Cass is to be the Secretary of State; and that Mr. Cushing vill preside over the Treasury Denariment.

son who was so partic ular about a half wafer ould present five hundred dellars to a charity; but the merchant said - "It is by saving hal wafers and attending to such little things tha

Callection, Northbero', Oct. 16, Collection, Northbero', Oct. 18, Collection, Southbero', Oct. 18, Collection, Southbero', Oct. 29, Vrs. Barker, West Dedham, thich he was riding

Taunton, Fall River,

Boston, Feb. 10, 1843.

Advertisements.

Oct. 24. Pannion,
Oct. 36. Pannion,
Oct. 37. Pannion,
Oct. 38. Panty,
"Miss Rainsbotham,
"Wm. Lindeey,
"S. L. French,
"Cat. 38. Remainder of subscription, R.
Nov. 79. Subscription, Subscription, R.
Nov. 29. Subscription, Foxboro,
Nov. 29. Subscription, Foxboro,
Nov. 29. Subscription, Poxboro,
Nov. 20. Subscription, Poxboro,
"Edwin Pox. 20. Subscription, Poxboro,
"A friend,"
"A friend

Deaths.

In Neponset Village, Dorchester, on the 17th inst., eck.) In Harrington, on the 5th Jan., Mary Elizabeth, only lide of Rev. E. Nugent and Mrs. Mary Nugent, aged one ar and six months.

The Ministerial Conference of the Boston Baptist Asso-ciation will hold its next meeting with Br. Cardicott in Roxbury, on Monday the 6th of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Ws. H. Shallan, Secretary. Brooking, Feb. 20 1843.

Peb. 13, 1842, Collection, Sterlia Feb. 20, Fitchburg Feb 21, Leominster, March, New London, Cl. April, Norwich, Ct.

INDIA.—In the interior of India, tranquillity
prevailed, with the exception of the mountainused districts of Bundelkund, to quiet which there
was a considerable force collecting in that diall the considerable force collecting in that diall the considerable force collecting in that di-June 13, Daniel Townsend, Hartford, Ct.

There had been a heavy fall of rain at Bom-bay on the 15th of November; which unusual and unseasonable event had caused the cholera to rage among the natives for several days. The health of the island was restored at the period of the departure of the mail. bay on the 15th of November; which unusual and unseasonable event had caused the cholera to rage among the natives for several days. The health of the island was restored at the period of the departure of the mail.

The whole of the British forces had retired from Afighanistan (after some smar: skirmishes in the Passes.) and were retreating across the territories of the Seikhs, towards the Sutlej, in six divisions.

Previous to retiring, they committed a great many acts of cruelty and violence upon the population.

Lieur, Col. Malcon, C. B. has been a selected as the content of the same of the same

shot him. He expired immediately. Mercer exclaimed that he shot him, and delivered the pistol into the hands of Mr. Yan dyke, Hebreton's Counsel, who was with him as the time. Mercer was put in irons, and cor amisted to jail in Woodbury, N. J. There is a strong expression of sympathy in favor of M crear.

EXCITEMENT.—On Thurnd ay evening, the 9th inst., at the Miller meeting, is the Chinese Museum, a scene of great consternation prevailed for a time, in consequence of the stockholders decline age to moment the greatest confus' elestrous to get in, and the alarm inside that the besiding was on fire, or in danger of falling down. A number of pains of glass were broken on Seorge street is ide; several females fainted, and some personal injury was acts tained.

Mr. Miller, who had began becturing in this city for the last week, upt in the fulfilment of the prophecies, concluded in a exercises on Fritzy afternoon at the Mussi me, in consequence of the Stockholders decline ag to allow him to make further use of it, fro mapprehensions of continued, and perhaps a crious disturbances. It was his design to process to Trenton, N. J.

RUMORED CHANGES IN TRECABINET—It is rumored, that, after the 4th of March, Mr. Webster will be sent to En gland; that Mr. Every erett, our present minister in that country, will take the place now vacs at in France; that Mr. Forward will retire and af receive a judgeship in Pennsylvania; that the rest of the Cabinet will remain in their places for the present; that General Cass is to be the. Secretary of States.

Mr. Forward will retire and dreceive a judgeship in Pennsylvania; that the rost of the Cabinet will remain in their place's for the present; that General Cass is to be the. Secretary of State; and that Mr. Cushing vill preside over the Treasury Department.

ECONOMY—RalphWal do Emerson is delivering lectures at the South; he related the following anecdote in one of his lectures upon New England.

"An opulent merchan tof Boston was called on by a friend in behalf of a charity. At the time he was admonishing his clerk for using whole wafers instead of halves. His friend thought the circumstance was-unpropritious; but to his supprise, on listening to the appeal, the marchant subscribed five handled deliver. The applicant expressed his: astonishment that any person who was so partic ular about a half wafer should present five hund by addeliver to About 1 and 1 wafer should present five hund had deliver.

HARVARD UNIVEES ITY.—At a meeting of the Board of Overseers, his Excellency Gov. Morton in the Chair, the Board concurred in the election on the part of 1.he Fellows of the college, of Benjamin Pierce, as Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics—of Asa Gray Fisher, Professor of Natural History—of Conevers Francis, Professor of Pulpir Eloquence—of S. A. Eliot, as Treasurer—of three gentlemen as Proctors—of Robert Bia rilett, as Tator in Latin, and of Mr. Socrates, as. Tutor in Greek. nd of Mr. Socrates, as Tutor in Greek.

In Newport, Mr. John L. Remond, of Salem, Mass., to iss Ruth B. Rice, daughter of Mr. isaac Rice of N. ____

In Providence, R. I. 2d inst., at the residence of Rev. J.
Granger, of this city, Curoline Treat, daughter of H. H.
reat, Eas, of Boffaio, N. Y., aged 31 years. On the 11th
natant, Benjamin B. Grafkon, youngest son of the Rev B.
Grafton, of North Stonitytion, Conn.
In Medford, Jan. 19th, Lucy H. Parker, daughter of
Ir. Timothy B. Parker, aged 4 years. Feb. 10th, Ne'lmothy B. Parker, aged 38. (Obitmary notice next
reak.)

New Study for Sabbath Schools.

THE ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE, by Francis Wayland, D. D. Abridged for the use of schools. This work has been used in many of the higher classes in Sabbath schools with great success; the study is new to most of the schools, and the early an anterial style in which it is treated, soon snages their attention. The batt the house of the Chairman, 64 Hansover Street, so 2 2. P. M. on Monday next, the 27th in st. 2 2. P. M. on Monday next, the 27th in st. 2 2. P. M. on Monday next, the 27th in st. 2 2. P. M. on Monday next, the 27th in st. 2 2. P. M. on Well and the state of the stat

retary.

of Meral Lan-Moral Action and Intention—Of Condicott in Ordicok
ordery.

Rafes for Meral Conduct.—In a man sure he does right
profiton of the Manuschee of Conduct.—In a man sure he does right
in the his Conneclence of the Nature and Defects
of the Nature and Defects to the Manuschee of Conduct.—In a man sure he does right
in the his Conneclence does not reprove him of Happiness—of the duties
of the Nature and Defects to the Nature and Defects to the Conduct.—In a man sure he does right
in the his Conneclence of the Nature and Defects to the Conduct.—In a man sure he does right
in the his Conneclence of the Nature and Defects to the Conduct.

Defects of Man, or Marship—The Dettes of Reciprocity—of personal Liberty and the modes in which it may be related to the Nature and origin of the right of property.

Defects of Man, or Marship—The Dettes of Reciprocity—should be a which the right of property may be violated—by the Individual—by Reciprocity—of the Nature and origin of the right of property of the Nature and Order to the Nature and Conducta—Duties and Eights

of the Nature of Government of the Different of Citisens—of the Nature of Government in the Persons of Government in the Nature of Forms of Government of the Nature of Harman Conductation of the Nature of Forms of Government of the Nature of Forms of Gover Receipts of Ex. Com. of A. B. A. S. Convention The following sums have been received in aid of the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Anti-siz-rery Convention, by the hand of Cyrus F. Graveanor Beneral Agent.

March, New London, C.
April, Norwich, CL.,
May 8, Jewett City, Ct.,
May 10, Lay 1 8. Treat, Voluntown, Ct.,
May 10, L. H. Donne, Ed., Preston City, Ct.,
May 10, L. H. Donne, Ed., Preston City, Ct.,
May 94, Frienda. by T. C. Jameson, Providence, R. I.
May 25, Dea J. Upham, Balem, Ms.
Mrs. Lawrence,
Mrs. Lawrence,
Miss Barah Phelips, (a gold ring) Salem, Ms.

Rehoboth High School.

THE public are knowledged, that the Exponents
Heart States, will commence on the first Monday in
March next, instruction will be given in the commenand higher English branches, and in the Lain and Greek
languages. The instruction will be given exclusively by
the Principal, except in times branches meanily committed
to female teachers. The Triticipal will beard in the same
than the same of the principal of the same described to the same distribution of the sa the Principal, except in those branches sensity committed to female seachers. The Principal will beard in the same house with the scholars, and will have them under his immediate supervision and casters. All proper sensity will be sensitively a supervision of particular the sensitive supervision and casters. All proper sensitive water English and an accurate Chas-ton School, as which adequate price of life with made for entering spots the accession, and accesses the sensitive supervision and the sensitive with the sensitive will be accessed as a sensitive with the sensitive will be accessed as a sensitive with the sensitive will be accessed as a sensitive with the sensitive will be sensitive with the sensitive will be sensitive with the sensitive will be decored a proper object of altention.

It is not to be conceased, that, in securing the ends of education, more reliance may be made upon the effects of the scholar, than may, in the present stant of public soultment with regard to industry, be considered necessary. None but these prepared to give patient, cheefful and canabletts of the second of the seco

stant submission to such future as may be recommended in their operation, are wished to have become members of the school. It derived from an experience of a number of years to the business of enching, as a distinct and exclusive profession, and from a fatificalness induced by the consideration of the responsibility of the tracher's office, and from a delight in the employment, it is hoped that the improvement of the pupils will satisfy all reasonable desire, and them to the second of the responsibility of the school of the first operation of the region of the second of

On the Sabbath, attendance will be required upon some of the religious meetings in town, in which there are those of the Methodist, Congrugational and Haptel permanent which some of the principles of the Christian fauth will be unequiredly inculcated. The selection will be made of those principles in which evangelisal demonstration will be waited with respect to the circumstaves which proceeds church membership, and with respect to the circumstaves which proceeds church membership, and with respect to the medical church send bright of grant the medical control of the circumstaves which proceeds the time of grant time, but that man be accounted to and yet dependent, that he is under an imparative accessing of a radical apprimant renovation, and that an unceasing obligation restaught renovation, and of the second of the second control of the second co

The Rehoboth High School is opened in a new building fitted up on the most approved principles of school, house architecture, with strict regard to the health, conflort and improvement of tin pupil.

Tuition for a Terin of eleven weeks in the common English branches, 8t. in in higher English branches, and in the issuin and Greek Innuance, 8t. For Enwing, Palating, and Music on the Pann Forte, an optimary additional charge.

Good hourd can be obtained at the terminal principal housed.

ional charge. Good board can be obtained at the house where the frincipal boards, \$1,25 per week without washing, with washing, \$1,50 per week. Arrangement is made for formishing the achoot with books, at the publishers' lowest prices.

Arrangement or mass for toward prices.

REPERENCES.—Rev. Alexas Caswata, D. D. and Rev. John Downless, Free John Edwards, Both River, Rev. D. M. BUZDICK and Bother Example.

RIVER, Rev. D. M. BUZDICK and Bother Example.

A Mail Stace Dates by the school from Providence for Launton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning on the following days. It leaves Providence and clock, A M. and Tanaston 50 o'deck, A. M. and Tanaston 50 o'deck, A. M. and Tanaston 50 o'deck, A. M. Buzdick and Caswata Casw

Rockingham Academy. HAMPTON FALLS, N. H.

Tile Spring Term of this Institution, will commence on Wednesday, the 20 of February, under the care of its present Principal, the Rev. C. O. Bearns. Good Board from \$1,35, to 4,50.

Portenouth, Jun. 95th, 1843; F. G. Baswn; Sec.

Worcester Co. High School. THE Spring Term of this Institution, will spring Wednesday, the first day of March. Worcester, Pob. 10th, 1843.

PLEASE READ THIS CIRCULAR.

T. GILBERT & CO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

400 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, FIGH. senior partner in the above firm is, with a since a second of the compount, the otders I riano-Forte Manufacturer in Boston; and was one of the old firm of Currie & Gilbert. The instruments, of various eyes bearing the manes 20. The instruments, of various eyes bearing the manes 20. The instruments, of various eyes bearing the manes of the contraction of the contrac NEXT SUILDING NORTH OF WASHINGTON BASE

facilisate all those parts which can be done by the aid of machinery.

They also have every part of the work done at the above manufactory in the city, and under their own personal inspection, by experienced workmen cally is they employ no apprentices.

Daring the past year, they have made very important improvements in the Plano-Forts, some of which they have patented. In the Horizontal or Square Plano-Forte we have an improvement by means of which, with the use of a pedal, the hammers are made to strike one or two strings, at the pleasure of the performer; thus combining the soft, swyet tones of the Unichord with the power of the Grand Plano-Forts, without its inconvenience of size and shape. But having heard frequent complaints of the common Square Plano-

with the power of the Grand Piano-Forte, without in inconvenience of size and shape. But having heard frequent complaints of the common Square Piano-Forte, on account of its size, and objections so that Upright and Piccolo, for other reasons, and to obvirue these objections, we have invented a new description, somewhat of the Piccolo form, embracing all of the above improvements, which, with seven schwes, occupies but shout half as much room on the floor as the common Square, and having a very important improvement in the action, by which a single spring is made to assert the threefold purpose of pressing down the damper, and at the same time of bearing with equal force on the hammer and key, so as to cause their quick return after the blow is struck—thus making the action of the keys susceptible of the most rapid execution that any one can severe.

Lowest prices o *ca above, from \$200 to \$500.

Common Square *Air.* cortes, of various patterns, with all the other improvements, from \$200 to \$400.

In view of all these facts, and their own experience, to see the country, all each in the contract of the country, all each in the option of the keys and their own experience, to see the country all each being judges.

They will in all cases exchange, at their own extrements to be as good as can be obtained at any other manufactory in the world—the purchasers themselves the country, all each instruments to be as good as can be obtained at say other manufactory in the world—the purchasers themselves are freind the purchasers themselves are freind t

at the option of the purchaser, at any time within air months of the time of sale, if the instrument shall not prove entirely satisfactory.

In order to secure a cash Bushess, they would further say to their customers, that they will now sell at retail, where the cash accompanies the order, or is puid on delivery of the instrument from their shop, at Twenty. Fire per cent. below their former warse-room prices; while between cash down and credit they will make more difference than formerly.

Persons ordering Piano-Fortes, of any description, and sending from \$200 to \$200 with the order, may rest assured that in all respects they shall have as good an instrument for the money they send, as if they spely in verson, or employ an agent to select for them.

The subscribers hereby request all persons who may favor us with their orders, on the foregoing terms, to expose publicly every apparently intentional neglect or failure, on our part to fulfil them to the very letter. And we further engage to pay, ourselves, all the necessary expenses for giving publicity to each case of such neglect or failure, in at least one public averages—such as the dissatisfied party may select.

And in order to satisfy all who may wish to suprhase often, of our entire respossibility and convect business shabits, we invisite them to write us for reference, and we will give them such as may be required.

Thus throwing ourselves upon the public, we solicit their patronage.

Batton, Feb. 3, 1843.

Agents for the Reflector.

Our friends are particularly requested to forward money current in Boston, if possible. Where uncurrent, money is sent for subscriptings it must be of a solvent, choriered hunk in good reputs, free of postage. Postmanters are allowed by law to forward money in Foutmarters are absence by the total payment of absorbightims from off expenses.

William Hatt. for the city of New York.

Charles H. Hill, Wercaster and County.

Joseph Atkins, Buffain, N. Y.

T. B. Underwand, Thompson, Ct.

H. Basen, T. Buffain, N. Y.

T. B. T. Both States, Mass.

L. Pest, Bouttrees, P.

Perry J. Chase, Providence, R. I.

John P. Pope, New Bedfand, Mass.

Levell B. Winch. Worcester,

Levell B. Winch. Worcester,

Josef Marble, Albany, N. Y.

David Transy, Palmey,

Rev. Geo. Post, Lesswille, N. Y.

Rev. L. C. Stevens, for the State of Maine,

Stephen B. Benedict, of Perstern

William M. Jones, Humington, Pa.

L. P. Noble Payetteville, Onundan Ge., N. Y.

Thomas Mann, Utien, N. Y.

John Williams,

THE MARTYR OF ERROMANGA. The following is an extract from the admirable biography of this excellent man, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. Our readers will find in the Baptist Magazine for February, farther interesting extracts from the same work, with a brief outline of Mr. Williams's history.

The spoken language of Mr. Williams, like his mind and person, was simple, but strong,—rough, but manly. He was wholly destitute of the arts of eloquence. He was utterly regardless what men thought or said of himself. If they would but hear his statement of the work of but hear his statement of the work of God among the heathen, he asked no Never was there in a pulpit or more. Never was there in a purple of upon a platform, a more entire absence of every symptom of vanity, a more complete neglect of the arts of popularity. Intent only on his Master's honor, and utterly heedless of personal considerahe became wholly engrossed with his subject. A great critic has truly said the rhetoric of Fox was his logic; and it may with equal truth be affirmed, that the eloquence of Williams was his facts. With these, both in England and in Sco land, he wrought his wonders. He told such tales as no man ever told before. He spoke as a messenger from a fairy land,—a land which exhibited a combinawith all that is barbarous in man.

To utterance and manner, he owed as little as to diction; his delivery was heavy and his voice monotonous; his air tame. and his action stiff and awkward. Never was public speaker more thoroughly di-vested of every thing meretricious, or more devoid even of legitimate ornament. Every passage and every sentence bore the deep and indelible impress of pure truth and unsophisticated nature. leading feature of every effort was busi-

The simplicity of Mr. Williams lay at the foundation of his noble character. His greatness was altogether moral; in point of intellectual powers, we have seen he was a very ordinary man; respectable, but nothing more. It is probable that many who have not had sufficient means of judging, or who have not turned their attention to the point, may think I have underestimated our friend. They will consider the elements here set forth, as insufficient to form the basis of so much excellence. Now herein lies the mystery. Here is the real source of that glory. The practical value of his history arises from the fact, that his was a race in which all may run, and in which all who run will infallibly gain a

Magnanimity was a leading feature in the character of Mr. Williams, constitu-ting its moral foundation. This quality, as the word imports, consists in a certain largeness of heart, an elevation of soul, contradistinction to whatever is little and narrow, pitiful and mean. The mag-Williams, philosophically speaking, was the real cause of his amazing success in dealing with mankind. He easily believed that what he was ready to do for others, they would not refuse to do for him. This noble feeling prompted what to little souls seemed his extravagances. It led him to believe that the Christians of England would provide him with a ship, and they gave it! It inspired him with confidence to ask the corporation of London for money to comote his object, and they bestowed it. It prompted his application to many of the nobles of England to aid him in his work of missions, and they did it. The measure of his expectations and demands this matter, never misled him.

Philanthropy was a marked feature in the character of Mr. Williams. This quality, which signifies the love of man, is one of the choicest ornaments of our nature. It is the basis of all true and lasting glory. Although it never exists in perfection, except in union with the love of God; yet so essential is it to men's a superior human character, that the ancients set great store by it, as a chief moral virtue. The utmost stretch a chief moral virtue. of heathen philosophy, however, properly speaking, is not philanthropy at all. So far as man is concerned, it is the love of a small part to the exclusion of the mighty remainder. The patriotism of Cicero was a poor, a selfish, and a groveling passion, as compared with the philanthropy of Williams. The missionary's ruling assion was the love of man, in largest acceptation of the term, without respect to color, clime, or language. It was comprehensive of all the interests of humanity. It comprehended not only all all time, but through nity. This is true philanthropy. It is co-extensive at once with the wants and duration of human nature. O how narrow, carnal and creeping is philosophical phi-lanthropy, as compared with that of the Christian missionary. The philanthropy of Williams cost him in the outset much that men hold dear; and in the end even life itself. The amount of his sacrifice, when he embarked for the South Seas, cannot easily be estimated. He began by freely giving up all the prospective gains of trade; he next became a volungains of trace, inc land of his fathers' sepulchres, the glory of kingdoms; he then tore himself from the endeared society of all his kindred, with little probability of seeing them again in this world. Then he deliberatestepped beyond the pale of civilization, to mingle with savage hordes; he, lastly, exchanged the ten thousand earthly comforts, and all the religious privileges of an enlightened and polished nation, for the destitute barbarity of naked men.

But this was only the beginning of sac-rifice. How did the enterprise proceed? He encountered the perils of the mighty deep, and on reaching Polynesia, en-tered on a series of self-denying labors, unexampled in difficulties, dangers and discouragements. Nor were his sufferings purely personal; he was not alone; was a second, dearer than the first in all of whose afflictions he was afflicted the devoted pair far away upon an isle of the Southern Ocean, without father, mother, sister or friend, to aid, to

John Williams? Things of remote and barbarous isles, leaves his Italy, in Germany, in wife a widow and his children orphans, England, were nearly roken in health and useless for action, the world, a trumpet sounded, sun

The Late Dr. Channing.

all Gazette of Friday the 18th instant, said he to the friends who crowded hole or in part, will oblige,

Dear sir, yours, &c., W. F. Burchell. Rochdale, Nov. 25, 1842. EXTRACT.

"This eloquent preacher and power-

warned him of an approaching change.

"We are happy to be enabled to lay before our readers the following extract

"The continue fereite: exclaimed one of them, and drove his sword into his bosom."—Ib. a letter which he wrote from Boston to Mr. W. Trebilcock of Carbarrack in Moralist and Miscellanist. wennap, in this county, and which is lated so lately as August in last year.

" 'As I grow older, I grieve more and nore at the impositions on the human mind, at the machinery by which the few slothful inactivity, when the state of the keep down the many. I distrust sectarian influence more and more. I am more breath into our bodies merely to keep us to feel more my connection with the uni-versal church, with all good and holy men. I am little of a Unitarian, have ffectual manifestation of Christian truth.

the night; distrusting the fallacies which had led him astray, but unable to apprehend those great and saving truths which alone can guide his feet into the way of peace,—those truths which even little children can receive in the full assurance of faith, to their great and endless com- were placed on this sphere to exert a fort. But thus it hath ever been. The vorld by wisdom knew not God who 'out of

London Bap. Mag.

Edmund Burke.

Dagon in its own temple; he left them worse than a drone. Far better that without a proselyte or a name. His elonation that the world has ever seen, selves. All men should be of magnificent fancy and profound phi-about something; and no one who has the losophy, if too deliberate and too curious disposition to labor, will ever say that he losophy, if too deliberate and too curious in its developments, for the rapid demands of public debate, here found the true use for which it had been given—here found the true region of its beauty and its power; shining and sweeping along at its will, like the summer cloud, alternately touched with every glorious hue of heaven, and pouring down the torrents and the thunders. No work within human memory ever wrought an effect so sudden, profound and saving, as the man memory ever wrought an elect so sudden, profound and saving, as the volume on the French Revolution. It instantly broke the revolutionary spell; the national eyes were closed; the fictious oracles, to which the people had listened as to wisdom unanswerable, were struck dumb at the coming of the true.

Zuinglius, the Swiss Reformer.

nd of the world,' has been unanswerably to find utterance, that common humanity realized in the continued existence of the gospel. If it has sometimes been lost to the general eye, it has always been restored; like a river plunging under ground, it has always continued its

daily peril of his life! But the thoughts But a remarkable characteristic of those daily peril of his life! But the thoughts of man cannot be confined to the present moment, he must be looking forward and endeavoring to pierce into the dread future. As a man, a father and a huswhat did that future present to as general as the movements of the ocean fearful im- or the air; a vast and unaccountable things full of trial to the tender impulse suddenly urges the whole. But He might, at any hour, in those the revivals of religion in the East, in in France and out stay or hope but in their father's while all was in spiritual slavery, an indi-God. He might, any year, be con-vidual started forth, showing his broken strained to return to his native land, chain; while all was silence throughout to pine and die, despised by the world, ing the soldiers of the faith to brace on and by the church neglected and forgot-ten. These, and such as these, were prophet had been unknown for ages, the ong his prospects! This was part of voice was heard crying in the wilderness. the price he paid for his philanthropy! that the 'hour was come,' proclaiming O! how few think as they ought to think of the claims of the Christian missionary! Consider it, ye idle well-wishers to your "It was the custom of the Swiss, that

"It was the custom of the Swiss, that their clergy should follow their troops to the field, to administer the last cons tions to the dying. Zuinglius attended The Late Dr. Channing.

Dear Sir,—In reading over the Cornness of the hazard. 'Our cause is good,' the the fillowing paragraphs in iously around him, as the troops marched out; 'but it is ill defended. It will cost extract from one of his letters is of high interest; and the reflections accompanying it are, to a considerable extent, painfully just. Your insertion of them, in will come to their assistance when you think all lost. My confidence rests upon him alone, and not upon men. I submit myself to his will.'
"Zuinghius fell almost in the first fire.

He had advanced in front of his country-"This eloquent preacher and powerful writer, who in a private station, by the force of not only talent and character, could win the admiration and influence the pointing of a nation; who had the wounded, and in the charge of the enemy, wounded, and in the charge of the enemy, the opinions of a nation; who had the courage and the virtue to denounce the sins of his countrymen,—the foul blot of slavery, and the nefarious invasion of Texas; died early in last month, and his death is regarded throughout the United States as a nublic loss. The opinions of enemy, who had lingued belied early States as a public loss. The opinions of enemy, who had lingered behind, came such a man, especially towards the close up and asked him whether he would have such a man, especially towards the close up and asset him therefore, but of life, are always interesting; and, after a confessor. His speech was gone, but the hold the cold and presumptuous he shook his head in refusal. They then having held the cold and presumptuous he shook his head in refusal. They ther heresy of those who 'deny the Lord that bade him commend his soul to the Virgin ought them,' we desire to know how he He refused again. They were enraged thought and felt when infirmity compelled by his repeated determination.—'Die, him to retire from active duties, and then obstinate heretic!' exclaimed one of

Be Active.

Thousands are wasting their lives in letached from a denomination, and strive alive; he never gave us strong arms to o feel more my connection with the unimen. I am little of a Unitarian, have single sentiment advanced by another. little sympathy with the system of Priest-We are bound to work, or the curse of y and Belsham, and stand aloof from all the see who strive and pray for clearer ness,' is a divine injunction, and whoever light, who look for a purer and more disregards it breaks one of the express commands of inspiration and makes him-"This, from Dr. Channing, is an im-ortant, a painful confession. It is nelancholy to find such a man, in the those who, having embraced an erroneous tast stage of life, compelled to distrust theory, go from house to house, from the tenets he had held and taught, without knowing what to take in their stead; seeking everywhere to attach himself to personal goodness, in despair of attaining this age of sloth, there are thousands o divine truth; and, while the multitude too lazy to work, who, under the garb of morality or religion, by appearing devout morally or rengion, by appearing devout and sanctimonious, sponge their support from the industrious poor. If there is a set of men whose actions we abominate, and whose course we would labor to overthrow, it is those who refuse to work—

We happen to believe that mankind good influence, lend their talents for the world by wisdom knew not God who 'out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hath perfected praise.'"

When a person folds his hands in indiffer-He moved among the whole multitude bring forth seeds to immortal blessedness, querulous and malignant authorship, a he pursues a course at variance with the iant among pigmies; he smote their intentions of his Creator, and becomes uence, the finest and most singular better for the world-better for them

The nobles, the populace, the profes-all their lights, to cheer and to animate sions, the whole nation, from the cottage to persuade and condemn. It needs but to the throne, were awakened, as by the moral courage—and indomitable persesound of a trumpet; and the same sum-verance, tempered with truth and justice, mons which awoke them, filled their hearts with the patriot ardor that in the factors of their race, who are now pining day of battle made them invincible. in obscurity and rusting out existence, Burke, too, formed a class for himself. with nothing to do. Up! and arouse Burke, too, formed a class for himself.

As a public writer he had no equal and no similar.—Rev. G. Croly.

Burke, too, formed a class for himself. with nothing to do. Up! and arouse yourselves; shake away the cobwebs that cover you with dust, unroll the creament. which prepare you for the grave, and determine in your native strength and majesty, to be active. As true as God "The parting promise of our Lord to liveth, your hands will be full, your hearts overflowing, and the words will struggle

The Religion of Protestants.

Well has the learned Chillingworth course, and often met the light of day again with additional force and volume. soothe or cheer, amid all the sorrows and solicitudes of life.

Then what was his condition for a season in relation to the savage society around him? His labors were unsolicited; his presence was unwelcome; his endeavors at good were thankless, and he was hourly liable to be expelled and in

do it with coherence to their own grounds, astronomers of Europe. Herschel, the nor require the belief of it of others, without most high and most schismatical drummer boy to a marching regiment, and

profess plainly that I cannot find any rest which his zeal discovered. rock only. I see fathers against themselves, a consent of fathers of another age, and the church of one age against the church of the contribution of the another age. Traditive interpretations in the acquisition of knowledge; he of Scripture are pretended, but few or should hoard up his intellectual gains with son to believe; this will I profess; ac- become five. cording to this will I live; and for this, if there be occasion, I will not only willingly, but gladly lose my life, though I she be sorry that Christians should take it from me."-N. Y. Observer.

Woods in Winter. BY LONGFELLOW.

When winter winds are piercing chill, And through the white thern blows the gale. With solemn feet I tread the hill, That over-brows the lonely vale.

O'er the bare upland, and away he embracing sunbeams chastely And gladden these deep solitudes

On the gray maple's crusted bark Its tender shoots the hoar-frost nips; Whilst in the frozen fountain-hark !-His piercing beak the bittern dips.

Where, twisted round the barren oak, ammer vine in beauty clung, The crystal icicle is hung. Where, from their frozen urns, mute springs

Pour out the river's gradual tide, Shrilly the skater's iron rings, And voices fill the woodland side. Alas! how changed from the fair scene,

And winds were soft, and woods were green, And the song ceased not with the day But still wild music is abroad, Pale, desert woods, within your crowd . And gathered winds, in hoarse accord, Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud.

Chill airs, and wintry winds, my ear Has grown familiar with your song; I hear it in the opening year—
I listen, and it cheers me long.

"Remember the Poor."

"Remember the Poor," said the greatest philanthropist the world ever saw or ever will see. The chill faces in our streets—the shivering boy, in his tatters, hurrying arthur garment still more class ering ner thin garment still more close around her shrunken limbs, who is now picking up chips beneath our window reminds us, that this is the season whe us, that this is the season when this command is particularly emphatic. Remember the Poor," for the whee of fortune may in its unceasing whirl,

lace you among them in after years.
"Remember the Poor," for they are your equals, and many of them are itely your superiors, in all but clothing and food.

"Remember the Poor," for kindness to them will return back upon you an hundred fold.
"Remember the Poor," for the surplus

in your hands belongs to you but as stew-ards for the suffering. That old woman is starving. Dare you hoard it up, and let her starve on? Send her some food, and her prayers and blessings will fall upon your head like a shower of jewels Portland American.

Despise not small Beginnings. It is related in the Gentleman's Mag-

azine, of Chauntry, the celebrated sculptor, that, when a boy, he was observed by a gentleman in the neighborhood of Sheffield, very attentively engaged in cutting a stick with a pen-knife. He asked the lad what he was doing; when with great simplicity of manner, but with great courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head." Fox was the schoolwhich by constant exertion he could remove, or moral waste places that he could build up and make to flourish and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness.

In a master the school-and embraces a great variety of moder. In the BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, SEE man asked to see what he had done, and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness. presented him with a sixpence; and this may be reckoned the first money Chauntry ever received for the produc-

tion of his art.

This anecdote is but one of a thousand that might be cited of as many different men, who, from small beginnings, rose to great stations and influence; and shows the importance of not despising the day of small things, in any condition or circum stances of life. All nature, in fact, is full of instructive lessons on this point-which it would be well for us more thoroughly o study and appreciate.

The river, rolling onward its accu-mulated waters to the ocean, was in its small beginning, but an oozing rill, trickling down some moss-covered rock, and winding like a silver thread, between the green banks to which it imparted ver-The tree that swept the air with its hundred branches, and mocks at the howling of the tempest, was, in its small beginning, but a little seed trodden under foot, and unnoticed; then a small shoot that the leaping hare might have forever

Every thing around us tells us not to despise small beginnings; for they are the lower rounds of a ladder that reaches to great results, and we must step upon these before we can ascend higher

Despise not small beginnings of wealth. The Rothschilds, Girard, Astor, and most of the richest men, began with small means. From pence they proceeded to pounds; from hundreds to thousands; and from thousands to millions. Had they neglected these first earnings; had they said within themselves, what is the use of these few cents? they are not of much value, and I will just spend them, and enjoy myself as I go-they would never HAVING purchased of Mr. John S. Hammond his have risen to be the wealthiest among their fellows. It is only by this econon ical husbanding of small means, that they increase to large sums. It is the hardest part of success to gain a little; this little ce gained, more will follow easily.

Despise not small beginnings of edu-Franklin had but little early education. yet look at what he became and how he THIS day published by John Putnam, 81 Cornbill is reverenced. Fergusson, feeding his sheep on the hills of Scotland, picked up merely the rudiments of learning, but subsequently rose to be one of the first

THE BOSTON REVIVAL, 1842.

Containing a brief history of the Evangelical Churches of Boston, together with a more particular account of the subsequently rose to be one of the first

Bec. 21, 1842.

2tis. 2tos.

received but a little more than a drum
"I, for my part, after a long, and (as I
mer boy's education; but his name is now verily believe and hope) impartial search of the true way to eternal happiness, do of science, and is borne by the planet for the sole of my feet, but upon this instances rise up to testify that by properrock only. I see plainly and with my own eyes, councils against councils, some fathers against others, the same fathers against others, the same

none to be found: no tradition but only the utmost assiduity and diligence; but of Scripture, can derive itself from the unlike the lucre-seeking miser, must put out ain. In a word, there is no suffi-cient certainty, but of Scripture only, for any considering man to build upon. This therefore, and this only, I have rea-capital until his one talent shall have

Despise not the small beginnings of fame or honor.

The fame which springs up on a sudden like a mushroom plant, is seldom lasting. True fame and honor are of slow growth, ascending by degrees from the lowest offices to the highest stations-from the regards of a few to the applause of a nation. But he who despises the lower steps of honor, because they are low, will es the lowe seldom reach the higher; and he who spurns at the commendation of his own circle, as too small a thing to seek after, will never secure the esteem and renown of a state or kingdom.

Despise not the beginnings of error.

The walls of a castle have been undermined by the burrowings of small and despised animals; and the beginning of error, though at first unheeded, will soon if not checked, sap the foundations of truth, and build up its own wretched dogmas on spise them not, they will soon increase to great ones, and perhaps devastate society. Sav. Geor.

The Missionary Hen.

The following amusing letter, says an exchange paper, which illustrates the old proverb, that where there is a will there s a way, was recently received by the pastor of a church in New York. We have before had occasion to extol

the virtues of the Hen; but we confess, that not until now, have we formed a correct estimate of her value: F. M., January 12, 1843.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will receive two dollar bill for the Mission Society. t was raised in the following manner:

When I was on my farm selected a hen from our stock of fowls, which we called the Missionary Hen; all the eggs and chickens, therefore, which produced, were to be given to the bove society. My little boys the management of this business, and it has been of considerable pleasure, though they were unsuccessful in raising the first brood of chickens, having saved but one chicken. However, I suaded, that if but one cent had been realized, it would have been accepted Now, if my brother farmers, generally, would adopt this plan, (and wh is there who cannot pursue the same course) what an amazing amount of funds would be raised. May I be allowed to suggest, that the above plan be recom-mended from the pulpit, and an annual return (on a set day) made by the far-

ners to their respective ministers.
If you deem this worthy of notice, 'tis at your control.

May the gospel be borne upon the wings of fowls into every dark abode, is the desire of yours, most affectionately, H. F.

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Bosten. 9 Cornkill, Feb. 1, 1843.

TOP—If the publishers, who receive this paper with the above advertisement marked, will give it a few insertions in their columns, they shall receive the Eclectic for one year, with the thanks of the publisher.

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THE Collection of Hymns for the use of the Churches of the Baptist denomination, announced some time since as being in course of preparation is now nearly com-pleted, and will shortly be put to press. Gotto, Kgs. natt & Luccous, 30 Washington Street. Peb. 8. George P. Daniels,

has again engaged in the Bookselling business.
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Providence, Oct. 20th, 1842.

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